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BRANDY.

Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,06—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
30th "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	......	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	......	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	5 81	MOLDAVIA	9777
6th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	......	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	......	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5281	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	......	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	......	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	......	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6.630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 8th Jan. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904

*Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 401	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN [illegible] available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A STEAMER	......	......	29th Feb. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages

Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 8th Jan., 1904, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Jan., 1904, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY the 5th Jan., 1904, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th January, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th Jan., 1904, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 26th January, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 6th Jan., 1904.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 4th January, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. From Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	..	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
C.	HADDON HALL	6200	A. Buck	5th Jan.
C.	RYDAL HALL	6200	Foster Curtis	10th Jan.
A.	PROME	3580	F. M'Kay	11th Jan.
C.	WORSLEY HALL	3489	Jones	21st Jan.
A.C.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4500	McFee	24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Halley	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	Knaut	21th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4203	Browne	30th Mar.
A.	PROME	3580	F. M'Kay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6200	A. Buck	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	15th May
C.	EDEN HALL	5200	Haddy	25th May
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles	" 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,353	20th Jan.
PERSIA	J. Mitchell	3,595	3rd Feb.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,500	29th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,803	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,069	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,353	19th Apr.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

Messrs. **W. B. GREEN & CO.,** of the **APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,**

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

OYSTERS

ARE NOW IN PERFECT CONDITION,

and nowhere can they be found in better condition than at the above Famous Restaurant.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS and DINNERS are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies.
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

Specialists in

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.

FANCY CAKES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,

Made fresh on the Premises.

All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	16th Jan., 1904.
SULTAN	2,884	Pens	2 th Jan., "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 30th December, 1903.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

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THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS	for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS	for Races Won.
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SPORTING DESIGNS	in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS	in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS	in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS	in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS	in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS	in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.
BINOCULARS.—	"THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.
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FLY-BACK.—	CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.
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FLY-BACK.—	CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

CIGARS!!

MORE THAN 70 BRANDS TO SELECT FROM.

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CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,

MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—SOMCOPAL MESCARE, SECUNDERABAD AND LONDON.

PROSPECTUS OF

Messrs. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.

APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS :—
THE SECRETARY,
Messrs. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.

5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

ASK FOR

SOKAL.

IT IS A STRENGTH PRODUCING, FORTIFYING AND DIGESTIVE

TONIC WINE

Highly recommended by Medical Profession.

OBTAINABLE FROM :

THOMSON & TAYLOR.	FELICE CORNAGLIA
MONGINI BROS.	D. C. OOMRIGUR.
THOMPSON, THOMAS & Co.	D. D. BARIA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

HENRY DALLAS'
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 5TH JANUARY,
"THE FRENCH MAID."

WEDNESDAY, 6TH JANUARY,
"THE MIKADO,"

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	" 3
Pit Chairs	" 2
Gallery	" 1

Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & CO.

THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS
AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
OUR GREATEST VICTORY.

H. H. SIR DESAI, of Savantwadi, patronized the Grand Indian Circus last Friday, the 1st instant; was much pleased with the skill of the Company, and presented a Gold Medal and a Silver Cup to Prof. MORE.

TENT PACKED EVERYWHERE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
MIRTH, MERRIMENT and REAL AMUSEMENT.

ESPLANADE, oppo. Elphinstone H. School.

From MONDAY to SATURDAY next, Special Coupons will be issued with all Tickets and the Ticket holders will have the opportunity to compete for the first and second prize for Gold and Silver Watches on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.

SUNDRI, THE LARGEST PERFORMING ELEPHANT, introduced in the Arena by Prof. MORE.

The docility of Pony Bichwa while the massive animal passes her huge legs over it, and a hoard of other amusements. The DARING ACT of Familiarity with the Panther. Daring Wrestling with the ROYAL BENGAL TIGER in the Arena by a well-known Gymnast and A VARIETY of ACROBATIC and ATHLETIC FEATS.

POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and As. 8.
SEATS RESERVED AT SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 3rd instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4. Shed.

All claims for Damages to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Rubattino Company,
No. 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

WEDNESDAY 10TH, SATURDAY 13TH, MONDAY 15TH, WEDNESDAY 17TH, and SATURDAY 20TH FEBRUARY, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 5th January, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Morland Road, Byculla, 20th December, 1903.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN Physical Culture will positively cure you of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Vitality, etc.

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THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
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LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL
LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY

For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MINTON TILES.

WHITE GLAZED TILES.
"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.
ITALIAN PAVEMENT TILES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.
MARSEILLES PAVEMENT TILES.
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Oblong, Square.
Round Fronted and Angular.
URINALS, Angle and Flat.
ENGLISH & EASTERN W. C.
FOUNTAINS, SINKS, &c., &c.
SUITABLE for HOUSES and SHIPS.

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50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Offered at As. 12 per Shilling.

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No.		Rs. as.
31.	Week at an opening	1 2
31.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1 14
31.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Cloth	3 6
42.	Half a page to a day	2 4
48.	Half a page to a day. Interleaved Blotting	2 10
41.	Whole page to a day	3 12
	QUARTO SIZE.	
34.	Week on a page. Interleaved Blotting	0 12
33.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1 8
49.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1 2
44.	Half page to a day. Interleaved Blotting	1 14
43.	Whole page to a day	3 0
43.	Whole page to a day. Cloth	4 2
	OCTAVO SIZE.	
35.	Week at an opening	0 12
35.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1 2
35.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Cloth	1 14
47.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Cloth	1 2
47.	Week at an opening	0 12
36.	Week on a page. Interleaved Blotting	0 12
9.	Half page to a day. Cloth	3 12
46.	Half page to a day. Cloth	3 0

Pocket Diaries, etc., in stock.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 7TH, AT 9-15 P.M.

MADAME HESTER OTWAY,
THE FAVOURITE ENGLISH CONTRALTO,
FROM QUEEN'S HALL, LONDON.

PROGRAMME.

1 Organ Solo......Chorus Magnus ....Dubois
Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.
2 Song......... (a) My Gentle Child ..Teresa del Riego
(b) The Dawn..........Guy D'Hardolot
Madame HESTER OTWAY.
3 Violin Solo ...Legend ....Bohm
Mrs. COLLIE.
4 Song...... ....Abide With Me.........Liddle
(With Organ accompaniment).
Madame HESTER OTWAY.
5 Vocal Duet ...Sisters ....Sir Arthur Sullivan
THE MISSES WARD.
6 Song..........Still wie die Nacht ......Bohm
7 Violin Solo ...Tarantelle..................David
Mrs. COLLIE.
8 Song..............Lovely Spring............Coeneu
Madame HESTER OTWAY.

Accompanist; Mrs. Macbeth, J. P. West and Seymour Dove

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PRICES:—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.
Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,
Music Warehouse, Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M. on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1904, for works in STORM-WATER DRAIN and WATER COURSE in and about DADAR ROAD.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage Special Branch, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees three hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E, &c
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 4th Jan, 1904.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 441 of 1881.

Jugmohundas Mungaldas ....Plaintiff.
vs.
F. Y. Smith and others..................Defendants.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR MUNGALDAS NATHOOBHOY, C.S.I.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the abovenamed first defendant, and by virtue of a decree of the High Court passed in the above suit and dated the 4th day of October, 1899, sell by Public Auction the following immoveable properties on the respective premises on the days mentioned below, viz:—

1st—On WEDNESDAY, the 20th January, 1904,
at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The property known as the "Cutlery or Green Market," at the corner of Shaik Alli Jaojeekar Street and Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of 1,262 square yards or thereabouts, more or less, with the shops and godowns constructed and standing thereon. This property brings in a considerable net rental, and is most advantageously situated.

2nd—On THURSDAY, the 21st day of January, 1904.
at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The property known as the Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy Cloth Market adjoining Shaik Memon Street and Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of about 10,621 square yards, more or less, with the shops, dwelling-houses and godowns, chawls and other buildings constructed thereon, with wells and appurtenances thereto. This property is a very valuable one, and brings in a large net rental. (Part of this property is leasehold renewable in perpetuity.)

3rd—On FRIDAY, the 22nd January, 1904,
at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon,

A piece of land used as a feasting cart, situate at old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of 1,757 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages and building standing thereon. This property has not yet been developed, but is of considerable value as a site for dwelling-houses or godowns.

4th—On SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1904, at 3-30
o'clock in the afternoon.

A piece of land at Nowlucka, within the Fort of Bombay comprising two plots abutting the thoroughfare called Fort Street, opposite to St. George's Hospital, containing an area of 101½ square yards. The ground is vacant and adjoins a well called Culliandas well.

Detailed advertisements regarding sale of the above properties have been published in the local newspapers in the months of October and November last.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, Bombay, or to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors to the vendor, at their office in Old Secretariat Buildings, in Apollo Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 5th January, 1904.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

CORN and WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless remedy for Corns, Warts, Bunions, etc. Cures where all similar preparations fail. Per Bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a third-class ENGINEER for the Mofussil to work in a small Ice Factory. Good Salary. Apply to "No. 223D" Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

SALESMEN WANTED; big salary or commission paid to sell our goods, by sample, wholesale or retail. Address, enclosing 2½d, for postage. CAN-DEX MANUFACTURING COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., United States America.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

DON'T FAIL to READ OUR BOOK on the "CHALLENGE to Warwick Peele of the 'Up-to-Date Shorthand'". Write MOSES BENJAMIN, 17 and 19, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

WHEN you have read it, show it to your friends. Notice the "UP-TO-DATE Shorthand" challenge to M. B. on page 5. Yet Mr. M. B. says he challenged Mr. Warwick Peele. The facts are Mr. Warwick Peele challenged M. B. and also his Pupils. M. B's so called challenge came MUCH later, and was a prevarication throughout, as on page 6—19th line. Our Pupils do 120 words a minute on LESSON MATTER, as every one knows; yet M. B. twists it to NEW MATTER. Pitmanites could not do 20 words a minute on their 11th lesson, nor the 111th lesson at 120 words.

IT is an old, old, and tiresome study, and 'tis a wicked injustice to put a boy or girl to it, when the "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND" is in India. There is as much difference between M. B. and his teaching, and Mr. Warwick Peeles, as "Electricity is to a Candle."

LOOK at page 10 for a cowardly stab, announcing the sale of furniture as "the beginning of the end." The facts are:—when Mr. Warwick Peele commenced opening out Studios throughout India, he did not require a private house any longer, hence the sale. He paid cash for it, and sold for cash, M.B. would find it an equally difficult task to buy such a house of good furniture, as to meet Warwick Peele for shorthand speed or find Pupils who can match his 6 months against our 3 weeks' teaching.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS ready laid for Panchgani and Mahableshwar at very Moderate Rates. Also first class Rubber Tyred Landaus and Victorias with good Horses, for use at Poona. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. the Governor, Main Street, Poona.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Ans. 12.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS.—PLATINO, Highest Quality Work. PHOTO taken FREE.—DEWARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 67, Medows Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Moffusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrild of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-1-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 6-5-3 per case, at Bandora.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong, in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 13, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN, A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

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PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

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N.B.—Size of Waist required.

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PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.
NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 00=1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0=2 gallons, Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1=3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2=4 gallons Rs. 30-0 nett.

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KEMP & CO., LTD.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, and CHESTNUTS, Muscatel Raisins, Naples Figs, Italian Lemons and Oranges, and fresh Grapes.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

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GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. ...	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

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D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
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BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and Interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances:
4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
3 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 18th July, 190 .

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........ " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.............. " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR.................... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...... £10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE...... £27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
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ON
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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE
BERNDORF
METAL WORKS,
OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria
by this present take liberty to bring again their
GERMAN SILVER
SHEET & WIRE
under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF . MANUFACTURE.

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At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special
TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.

TRADE MARK BEST EST GERMAN SILVER BERNDORF MW MADE IN AUSTRIA

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.
Berndorf, in Austria. December 1901.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort only a merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all, "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.......... £800,000

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Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
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are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
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FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£87 3-4	= — 7-16
3 do. Rentes		=
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan		=
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper..............	£65	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26	= — 1-8
2 months hence	25 3-4	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	55	= — 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques		=
Berlin "	20·41 1-2	= + 1
New York Demand	4·81	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England		=
3 months' sight Bank Bills....		=
6 " " " ...		=
3 " " Fine Trade Bills..............		=
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills		=
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-4 pr ct	= —1-8-2
7 day market loans	27-8 pr ct	= — 11 1

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 3,20,0 0 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port..............	41,000
Do. last year..............	65,000
Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Do. do Continent	40,000

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 3s. 11 1-2d. Buyers unchanged.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat. J.-F. Sellers 35s. 4 1-2d. = — 1 1-2d. } Tone of
Yellow Cawnpore J.-F. Sellers 35s. 9d. = } Rapeseed unchanged. } Dull.
Brown J.-F. Sellers 33s. 6d. = + 3d.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 1-4 = + 1-16

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 2nd January, 1904:—

Cotton	9,124	bales.
Wheat	15,179	cwts.
Linseed	3,685	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds..............	7,110	"
Gingellyseed..............	33,804	"
Poppyseed..............	1,491	"
Groundnuts	876	"
Castorseed	2,017	"
Rice	4,092	"
Myrabollams	11,616	"
Cottonseed	12,773	"
Mowra seed..............	163	"
Gram	1,956	"
Toowar	3,220	"
Maize..............	422	"

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4.

EXCHANGE—Tone firmer.

Bank T.T..............				1s. 4 1-8d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 5-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-8d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 1-2d.
France	3	do	do	171 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	139 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight	......	126
Shanghai	30	do	do	176
Japan	30	do	do	148

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone Irregular and weak.

Cash..............	Rs. 95·1
1st Settlement	" 95·1
2nd do	" 95·5

Money Market.—Tone firm.

BANK RATE

Bank of England	since 4th Sept.	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 30th Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 30th Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 22nd Dec.	5	do

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is 13 lakhs up.

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	14	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	11	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	6	0	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready...	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	2	6
Forward	6	2	6
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	4	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish ...	33	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	32	0	0
25 per cent. " ...	31	0	0
50 per cent. " ...	30	0	0
Black Kutnee " ...	26	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 29-8
Club No. 1	" 29
Hard Red	" 22 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.
Estimated sales .... 4 000 bales
Imports .... 43,000 "

Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·88 +1	6·87 +1	6·87 +1
Apl-May	May-June	June.-July.
6·86 +1	6·85 +1	6·81 +1
	July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept.
	6·81 +1	6·69 +1

COTTON.—There has been a moderate enquiry to day at Colaba from exporters for ready cotton which has been met by dealers, and prices close with a slight decline of Re. 1 to 2 per candy. For contracts for forward delivery some fluctuations in prices are recorded as per official quotations.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	232	218	... ...	25 Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	233	223	... ...	...
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	233	223	... ...	...
Oomrawutee(descriptions)M.-G.	256	256	... ...	...
Khandeish (M.-G.)	235	229	... ...	...
Jalgaum do.	237	231	... ...	...
Khandwa do. ...	255	249	... ...	...
Khamgaum fair staple(M-G) } Karanja do. do. } Akola do. do. }	258	252	... ...	...
Oomras good staple (M.G.)	264	253	... ...	...
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	260	254	... ...	...
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	262	256	... ...	...
Broach (M.-G.) ...	284	...	260	25 March
Do. (M.-G.) ...	282	...	...	25 April
Bhownugger (M.-G.) ...	258	248	...	25 May.
Do. (M.-G) ...	256	246	...	"
Mathia (M. G.)	240	231	...	25 March
Dharwar(S.-G.)	...	...	252	25 May.
Westerns	...	...	242	"

SHARES.—The Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at 1287 1-2 and Petits at Rs. 2,290. Centrals and Ahmedabad Advance Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,585, and Rs. 455 respectively. Kemps are in demand at Rs. 252.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JANUARY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed..............	.....
Surats	....
Good Bhownugger	....
The Manchester Market has been	.....
2 3-4 per cent Consols	87 3-4
3 per cent Rentes	......
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	.....
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65
Bar Silver	26

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 2nd January, as compared with the statement of the 23rd December:—

LIABILITIES,	Dec. 23. Rs.	Jan. 2. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	81,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office..............	53,03,323	45,22 563
Public Deposits at Branches	24,10,888	25,57,423
Other Deposits	5,21,34,252	5,58,93,605
Post Bills..............	10,535	9,402
Sundries	15,74,023	14,21,161
Rs...	7,98,36,021	8,26,07,154
ASSETS.		
Government Securities..............	1,09,47,661	1,09,48,662
Other authorised Securities	25,85,345	25,87,795
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities..............	31,76,205	37,98,633
Loans do. do. do.	1,19,87,682	1,35,82,518
Bills discounted and purchased..............	3,20,36,173	3,12,47,494
Dead Stock..............	3,55,392	3,55,392
Stamps and Stationery..............	4,132	4,112
Balances with other Banks	2,88,530	5,79,298
Sundries	2,51,359	3,07,005
Cash	1,79,00,539	1,91,95 245
Rs.	7,98,36,021	8,26,07,154

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulate the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's [illegible] Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywh[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BOYD—ALLEY—December 28, at St Ann's Church, Coonoor, by the Rev Mr. net, M A, William Henry, son of George Boyd, of Leeds, Yorkshire, to Frances Alice, daughter of J P Alley, Survey Dept.

RAWKINS—STERLING—December 29, at Holy Trinity Church, Fort, Bellary, by the Rev H Stone, M A, Chaplain, Duncan William McIntosh Rawkins, Indian Telegraphs, of Inverness, to Ethel May, eldest daughter of Mark Tuite Sterling, of Brentwood, Essex, and of Mrs Sterling.

DEATHS.

FONCECA—On Christmas night, at Madras, Winifred Hortense, the dearly beloved wife of Edw A Fonceca, L M and S, aged 26 years, 4 months and 21 days.

O'DOWD—December 23, at No 7, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad, Thomas O'Dowd, late of Traffic Department, E I Ry, aged 63 years 5 months and 10 days.

BOYLE—December 23, at Bangalore, at her residence "Sunny Side Lodge," Annie Augustus Boyle, widow of the late Mr James Boyle, aged 70 years, 6 months and 13 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 0-45m., 0-44a. Low water, 0-48m. 0-33 a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust Meeting
Opening Ceremony of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind by H. E. Lord Lamington, Bellasis Road, 5 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Mr. Henry Dallas's Comedy Company.
Indian Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Diego Suarez, St. Marie, Tamatave, Reunion and Mauritius, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m to-day and to-morow respectively —Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. Umbilo, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m on the 8th instant.

MEETING OF PARSEE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., presided at a meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace held in the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution last evening. On the motion of Mr. H. M Chichgar, seconded by Mr. P.N. Wadia Mr. Pheroze C.Setna was unanimously elected a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay in the room of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., resigned.

THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.—The large attendance at the pavilion on the Esplanade last evening rendered manifest to what extent the entire change in the programme this week had proved attractive and amusing to the Circus-going public. The artistes were completely successful in entertaining the spectators. The spectators were treated to a variety of acrobatic and athletic feats. The performances of the huge elephant was much appreciated. The whole of the entertainment passed off with great success.

OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Bhaidas Dulabhram a Hindu, having a record of three previous convictions against him was charged with stealing two cotton sarees, of the value of Rs. 2 the property of Bali Amroota. The sarees were left to dry on the verandah of the complainant's house, whence they were stolen by the accused on Thursday last. He was subsequently arrested by the police with the sarees in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted the previous convictions. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—On Sunday last a tramcar was being driven along Girgaum Road when the horse shied at a passing steam-roller and became restive. The animal being a new one, the driver Hari Kaloo jumped off in order to better control it, when he came in contact with the engine sustaining fracture of his right foot. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment:—Naga Nama, a coachman in the service of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, was on Sunday evening tending a horse in a stable in Armenian Lane when the animal kicked him on the chest, killing him on the spot.—Mr. P. H. Chichgar of Chowpatty, was on Sunday driving his motor car along Wodehouse Road when it collided with a Municipal lamp, smashing it.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Browning charged Gani Latif, a Mahomedan, with robbing Raji, a woman, of silver wristlets valued at Rs 25. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant said that she resided in Dungan Road. The complainant came to her on Sunday and picked up a quarrel with her. He knocked her down and forcibly took away the wristlets. The defence was that the complainant owed a certain amount to the accused. When he asked her for the money due to him she willingly gave the wristlets to him. The magistrate held that the complaint was a false one and ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 30 to the accused as compensation.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr P H. Dastur Khodabux Abdul alias Shaik Ali Mahomed, a Mahomedan, was charged with house-breaking and theft of wearing apparel and sundry articles of the value of Rs. 20 the property of Chandabhoy Goolam Hoosein, a resident of Null Bazaar. The evidence showed that, on Thursday morning last, the complainant blocked his room and went out to work. Shortly afterwards the accused broke into the place carried off a blanket and pledged it with a Marwari for Re. 1-8. Not satisfied with this he again went to the complainant's house, entered the place and was gathering together wearing apparel and sundry articles, when the complainant appeared on the scene and had him arrested. The blanket was recovered from the Marwari. The accused in his defence stated that he opened the lock on the door with the key, which the complainant had given him before going out in the morning. He had gone into the room to sleep. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT IN A GOANESE CLUB.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J.W.S. Dracup, Superintendent Nolan charged Mathias Vaz, a Goanese, with causing grevious hurt to Caitan Monis, by means of a piece of iron pipe. From inquires made by the police it appears that the parties are members of a club in Mazagon. On Saturday last the accused who had been drinking became very rowdy in the club and began to assault all. He then took possession of the staircase and would permit no one to go in or out, and as the complainant was going up from the first to the second storey, the accused, it was alleged, struck him with a piece of iron pipe. The injured man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a compound fracture of the skull. As the house surgeon pronounced the case to be dangerous, the Second Presidency Magistrate was summoned to take down the dying deposition of the man. Monis who was conscious in his deposition corroborated the above facts but stated that as he was going up the staircase he was pushed by the accused and he fell against the door-post and the banister of the staircase. The accused was subsequently arrested by the police on a ship in the Prince's Dock. The case was remanded.

CHASE OF AN ACCUSED.—Karim Mahomed Nainsy Kheraj, a youth belonging to a well-known Mahomedan family in Bombay, was arrested on warrant and placed before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, on charges of cheating and thereby inducing Ahmed Tarmahomed, a partner in the firm of Nur Mahomed Salleman and Company milliners and dress-makers, in Sitaram Buildings, to part with goods of the value of Rs. 483-10-0 and Rs. 316-3-0 in cash, and using as genuine a forged cheque, drawn on Messrs. William Watson and Co, purporting to have been written by Messrs. D B Lam and Co, and dated 25th November, 1903. The warrant was issued about the end of November by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate and remained unexecuted till yesterday, when the accused arrived in Bombay from Calcutta. Superintendent Hamilton who was previously informed of the accused's return, had arranged to arrest him at the Victoria Terminus; but the accused got down at Byculla. Jamadar Madon on enquiries ascertained that a man answering the description of the accused had driven away in a hack victoria drawn by a red horse. Acting upon this scanty clue the Jamadar traced the victoria to Girgaum, where he ascertained that the occupant of the victoria had gone into the house of a dancing girl in the locality. Mr. Madon went to the house and to his chagrin learnt that the man had left the place only a few minutes before, and that the victoria had gone in Ardeshir Dady Street. Mr Madon continued the chase and finally succeeded in overtaking the victoria in Adeshir Dady Street and arrested the accused who was dressed like a Goanese. Superintendent Hamilton who was also in pursuit of the game, then came up and took the accused to the police chowkey. The accused was remanded.

ADVENTURES OF A THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas Third Presidency Magistrate, Sayed Isak Sayed Ahmed, a Mahomedan, was charged with the theft of jewellery, valued at Rs. 552, belonging to Ibrahim Mahomed Rizwan, also a Mahomedan. It appeared that the complainant, who is a native doctor, gave shelter to the accused for a night on the 17th December last, as the latter was ill. During the night the accused disappeared with a box containing the property. The next day the accused was arrested, on suspicion while he was trying to dispose of some of the property to a Marwari. The police searched the accused and among other articles came by an envelope addressed to the complainant upon which the complainant was traced out. The accused made certain statements to the police and took them to his brother's house in Rangari Mohola for the property. While the police were making inquiries the accused broke the arrest and bolted. He was eventually re-arrested on the 25th ultimo. On making further inquiries the police ascertained that the accused had robbed two other Mahomedans, Sayed Abdul Kadir Sayed Ahmed, his brother-in-law, and Abdul Rehman Shaik Buland, the first, of jewellery of the value of Rs. 114, and the second of jewellery, valued at Rs. 1,500, about eight months ago. The accused was further charged with escaping from police custody and with robbing Sayed Abdul and Abdul Rehman. He pleaded guilty to all the charges and admitted three previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced the man to an aggregated term of six years' rigorous imprisonment, three months out of which he was to be confined in a solitary cell, and to receive twenty-five stripes. The accused was also ordered to report his place of residence to the police for a period of five years after his release from jail.

ESPERANTO.

DR. POLLEN'S PAPER.

THE following is the conclusion of Dr. John Pollen's paper on "Esperanto":—The Esperanto Society has made much more progress than I deemed. It seems there are now more than 80,000 people who know "Esperanto" sufficiently well to use it as the medium of communication. France heads the list; then comes Sweden, and then Russia, followed by Germany, Italy, and Holland. In England, thirteen months ago, only some ten persons knew anything about the language. Now from some 2,500 to 5,000 are interesting themselves in the subject. So conservative a journal as the "Modern Language Quarterly" is taking the matter up, and some members of the Royal Society are interested also.

In Paris an Esperanto Medical Review is being started, with doctors of various countries as its contributors. In London there are mnay classes, the most notable at Cusack's Institute, where sixty shorthand writers are studying "Esperanto." So when we speechify in "Esperanto" our words can go forth to the ends of the earth, provided shorthand writers are present. I have alluded in the course of this paper to the difficulties, confusion, divergencies, and diversities in the pronunciation and accentuation of English words by the Bench, the Bar, and the Church. Much of this divergency and diversity might have been prevented had we possessed in London an academy like the French Academy to settle disputes as to pronunciation, &c. We are providing against such confusion in the case of "Esperanto," and in order to keep the language pure, and to settle disputed questions as to the formation of new words, pronunciation &c., it is in contemplation to establish an International Congress to control and guide the language.

And, ladies and gentlemen, I have a surprise in store for you. Our go-ahead allies, the Japanese, are actually arranging for the publication of an "Esperanto" grammar and vocabulary in Japan. So you see there is every hope that "Esperanto" will girdle the earth before very long. What a triumph it will be when we can talk to the Chinese in "Esperanto," or learn Chinese through "Esperanto." For "Esperanto" can certainly be used as a medium for the acquisition of a foreign language.

A traveller returning from Boulogne recently brings the news that M. Michaux, the President of the Esperanto Club there, has now two hundred students in his classes. He himself is learning Spanish from a Spaniard who is staying in Boulogne, but who knows no French. Both, however speak "Esperanto" and so the lessons are given in that language. The same gentleman is teaching a Russian, in my French by means of "Esperanto." At Boulogne Esperantists meet together, and conversation is kept up in "Esperanto." A fine is imposed for every French word used!

Of course, it takes longer to learn to write "Esperanto" than it takes to read it. And to talk it fluently will take longer still. The English are, as you know, shy in talking any language save and except their own. (And some are very shy in talking that!) But in talking "Esperanto" they need not be a bit shy, for they will find they can pronounce it with as good an accent and quite as well as Germans, French, or Russians. There is, I know, a patriotic feeling in the air that English and English alone should be the universal tongue. But what English? "English as she is spoke" is spoken differently in different places, and in many queer ways. Free English has freely followed divergence—the law of linguistic evolution. But there is such a thing as pure English, and I for my part plump for English as spoken in Dublin or Aberdeen! Although there are some who prefer English "after Mr. Schulz, of Stratford (after Bow)." But seriously, it is interesting to know that English has during the last hundred years spread more than any other language in the world. In 1880 only 20 millions spoke English, as against 31 millions speaking French and 30 millions German and Russian. Now some 50 odd millions speak French and some 75 to 80 millions speak German and Russian while some 120 millions now speak English. In other words, in 100 years "English" has increased by 500 per cent. And, of course, English has a literature, while this auxiliary language equally, of course, has none. "Esperanto" will be primarily a business language, and can never be the rival or supplanter of any literary tongue.

I remember Lord Dufferin once told his audience at Ajmir that "Already in the counsels of Providence the edict has gone forth that English shall be the language chiefly prevalent on God's earth. Within another hundred years it is said or computed the English speaking races of the world will number upwards of thousands of millions."

Ladies and gentlemen, Esperanto will not prevent the currency of this Edict or the fulfilment of this great prophecy. Rather will it help it. We are advocates of Free Trade in the English tongue, but as we cannot have Free Trade all at once we desire to break down gradually the tariff walls which now prevent free intercourse with foreign nations. In "Esperanto" we have found the means of getting round, or over, or under and inside these tariff walls. Let us begin by learning to read and write it! Then, if you wish to write to a foreigner who does not know English, and who perhaps has never even heard of "Esperanto," all you have to do is to write your communication in "Esperanto" and send it to him with the key printed in his own language. These keys can be obtained for a few pence from the Hon. Secretary. No doubt the foreign receiver will be a bit puzzled at first, but if he has ordinary intelligence he will very soon unlock the cypher with the key you send him. This he could never have done had you sent him an English letter with an English pocket dictionary.

But whence comes "Esperanto," you may ask? It comes, like most of our blessings, as if by inspiration, from one of Abraham's race—once more proof of the truth of the great promise to Abraham. "In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed." To Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, must be accorded the credit of having solved the question of an international tongue, in evolving such a simple, and at the same time, such a scientific, flexible, and elastic (and I think I may add pretty) language as "Esperanto"—a real living tongue, embracing all and unduly favouring none. It is to Volapük what the old high wheeled "Bone-shaker" is to the modern bicycle or motor.

The idea is, as I explained at the opening of my paper, not to supplant other languages of this world (a madman's dream) but to make "Esperanto" the second language of every nation, so that we shall have to learn only one simple little language in addition to our own. Seeing how many languages I have toiled at in my time, and how the adoption of "Esperanto" will probably result in my occupation being gone, you will acquit me of any selfish or personal motives in urging its adoption, and helping its spread. A key language is a crying want, especially for business men and for Englishmen, who very properly prefer their own tongue to any other, and who abhor talking foreign languages. But if English commerce is to be pushed in foreign lands if we are to hold our own in the markets of the world, we must either learn foreign languages or adopt an international medium. Surely in these circumstances it is worth our while to stimulate the study of "Esperanto."

And if I am quite in order, Mr. Chairman, I should like to give notice that in the best interests of India and Great Britain and Ireland, I intend to move at the next meeting of this Association: "That the National Indian Association desires to promote the study and practice of 'Esperanto,' and to advocate the teaching of 'Esperanto' in commercial, technical, and other schools, and to disseminate information concerning it in every possible way."

On the present occasion I fear I have trespassed too much on your time and patience, but I hope I have succeeded in making you think of "Esperanto," not as an idle dream, or Utopian vision, but as a hope for the world needing but Faith and Charity and, may I add a little Industry, to secure its practical realisation.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zillah, 2112 tons, Captain J Rees, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Hydra, 2325 tons, Captain J Smith, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Selsden, 2451 tons, Captain F Gaze, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta 21st December, with a cargo of coal.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson, 2107 tons, Captain W Mcallister, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant, from Liverpool 7th December, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced strong gale, and high sea and then moderate.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, 2718 tons, Captain G Bolsito, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hongkong 15th December, with a general cargo and 27 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced strong wind from N E in the China Sea and then fine.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O Co's steamer Ballarat, 2,860 tons, Captain C R Longden, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr A L Brock Mr Jas Scott, Dr. Maclaren, Mr Burge, Mr and Mrs Spicer, Mr and Mrs Bull and child, Mr N Maralitt, Mr Goculdas Mr Fawker, Mrs D Garford, Mr Simonds, Mr Combar, Mr Ialaloh, D Mr and Mrs Densham, Mr Densham, (Jur) Miss Densham, Mr and Mrs Fungo and 13 deck. During the voyage she experienced light winds and fine weather with rain on Quilon.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Selsdon s	Gaze	Calcutta, Dec 21
3	Clan Ferguson s ..	Mcallister ..	Liverpool, Dec 7
	Capri s..........	Bolsito	Hongkong, Dec 15
4	Ballaarat s	Longden	Shanghai, Dec 15

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Dumra s..........	Rickford	Karachi, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Hydra, Smith, for Rangoon
" Zillah, Rees, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Peninsular, for Aden
" Capri, for China, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The P and O Co.'s steamer Persia arrived Plymouth this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The City of Bombay arrived Liverpool from Bombay yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JAN. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Simla left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 3rd inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kt of the Carter s—6830 cwts rapeseed 4017 cwts linseed 12 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 118 bales wool D Nanjee; 55 bales wool B Hurribhum; 49 bales wool D Motichand and Co; 27 bales wool H Metha and Co; 1000 cwts cotton seed Killick Nixon and Co; 4015 cwts cotton seed Waghjee Becher; 1757 cwts wheat Sanday and Co 1007 cwts myrabollams Arjoon Khimjee.
Crewe Hall s—1000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Crosby Hall s—2999 cwts wheat Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—65 bales skins R M Kooka; 169 cwts dry ginger D Hurridas and Co; 150 cwts olibanum R Dossa and Co; 20 cwts gum B Nazir and Co; 36 cwts fishmaws H A Mahomed; 3 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 12 bales hemp The Bombay Co; 60 cwts condiments H Muncherjee and Sons; 115 cwts olibanum S Bhimjee; 182 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 85 cwts olibanum A Abdoula 95 cwt fishmaws R Dhunji and Co; 30 cwts fishmaws M J Jooma bhoy and Co; 15 cwts deerhorns J M Rahimtoola; 38 cwts deerhorns M Mahomed and Co; 10 pots rosa oil N Futehally and Co; 4 hogsheads Indian chutney Framjee Nowrojee 200 bales hemp N Futehally and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—4 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR PIRAEUS.

Kt Commander s—58 cwts gum John Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Marsa s—13250 cwt cotton seed Gaddum and Co; 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros 50 bales hemp N Futehally and Co; 12000 cwt cotton seed and 4030 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher; 2000 cwt cotton seed D Nanjee and Co; 11520 cwt cotton seed and 2405 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers; 6000 cwt wheat Killick Nixon and Co; 2000 cwt castorseed Tata and Co; 2000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt myrabollams G Madhowjee; 3600 cwt wheat J A Begbie and Co; 130 cwt wheat Sanday and Co; 55 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 cwt castorseed N Khaira and Co; 1017 cwt myraballams Arjoon Khimjee;

FOR ANTWERP.

Lonsdale s—200 cwt gum H Virdhor; 1000 cwt gingelly seed Volkart Bros; 1919 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co:

FOR HAVRE.

Baron Innerdale s—572 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Vemersey; 930 bales cotton Prier DeSaone and Co; 225 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 210 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 16 pots Rosaoil Nowrojee A Rana; 2000 cwt rapseed Ralli Bros; 200 cwt linseed and 8000 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Bros; 1600 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1031 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher 201 cwt mustardseed A Blaschek and Co; 2001 cwt ginghilyseed Ewart Lam and Co; 2001 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri; 4000 cwt maizer D Nanjee and Co;

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—1705 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2001 cwt groundnuts E D Sassoon and Co; 116 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 3000 cwt poppyseed 2001 cwt Jomar 1009 cwt castarseed and 4000 cwt tilseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Crewe Hall s—250 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 200 cwt gum P Jethabhoy; 50 bales hemp N Futehally and Co; 2001 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 275 cwt olibanum H Vircere.
Avala s—8000 cwt wheat 7000 cwt poppyseed 4000 cwt jowari and 6383 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kt Commander s—55 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton Glade and Co; 165 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 88 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 2000 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros; 1019 cwt myrabollams Hugo Schwer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Crosby Hall s—400 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 5000 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co; 4002 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—10 cases opium P and O Co.
Capri s—1000 bales twist Sassoon J David & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th January.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound.)
To-day (Tuesday) at 6 30 p.m., and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 10th R M L Gun drill.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters.)
To-day (Tuesday) and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 10th R M L Gun drill.
2. There will be Class Firing at Kurla to-day and Thursday next. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 5-30, 5-50, and 6-5 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.
3. No. 1 Company will parade at Colaba north Fort on Thursday morning the 7th inst., at 6-30 a.m., for 10th R M L and 6th B L Gun drill.
Dress—Khaki putties not to be worn.
Expenses will be paid to members on parade.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th January.

1. Lieutenant P. H. Hewett will take over Command of C Company from this date.
2. Lieutenant A R Sharp is transferred from C Company to A Company from this date.
3. Leave in extension has been granted to No. 2218 Sergt H A Sharpe, D Company up to 31st January.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

THE net profit of the Bank of Bengal for the past half-year including the amount brought forward from the previous half-year amounts to Rs. 16,49,326, which have been disposed of as follows:—

In payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax..............	Rs. 10,00,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund	" 3,00,000
Do. Gratuity and Pension Fund....	" 50,000
Carried forward to next half year......	" 2,99,325
Total..........	16,49,325

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
Fest. of the Epiphany.
Tuesday.
8 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Wednesday.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing healing, and curative preparation ever made. It coures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat-burns, stings of insects; removes freckles, tan, sunburn, radness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

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IS THE
THIBET MISSION
DELAYED ?

IS IT in order to await the Arrival by Goods Train of Warm Clothing in the line of

OVERCOATS, JERSEYS, CAPS, MITTENS, HOSIERY, UNDER-CLOTHING, FLANNELS, AND SOCKS?

Doubtless it would be dangerous to venture an advance into a Cold Climate without a full supply of Pure Woollen Materials (no Cotton or Shoddy is of service here) such as are above enumerated, and there can be no doubt that the Mission is either awaiting supplies of Warm Clothing, or that its advance is checked by some other Impediment such as we can merely guess at.

FOR THE WINTER SEASON
WE MANUFACTURE
JERSEYS
BALACLAVAS
SOCKS
CARDIGANS
UNIFORM CLOTHS
SERGES
WORSTEDS
FLANNELS
AND ALL REGIMENTAL NECESSARIES IN WOOLLENS
AND WORSTEDS,
but no Cottons or Linens.

THE NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

XMAS PARCELS ! ! !

PARCELS of Fresh Fruits, English Nuts, Vegetables, Fish, Xmas Sweets, Crackers, Cakes, &c., are sent Up-country.

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OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.
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KOSSI SILKS ! ! !
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VAST REDUCTION IN THE PRICES.

The SALE will COMMENCE from 1st October, and REMAIN in force till 31st December, 1903. Please write for Samples to make your Selections from, to

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FAMOUS
"AMERICAN SPECIFIC G."

"Specific," means certain, infallible; and Dr. MAGINN'S "American Specific G." is the only certain safe and speedy cure for all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, or Urinary Irritation in any stage of the disease. It prevents stricture and all other bad consequences. This remedy is compounded personally by the distinguished Specialist J A. MAGINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A., who has had many years experience in thousands of cases immediate relief and permanent cure. Dr. MAGINN'S written guarantee in every package Beware of fraudulent imitations. See Dr. MAGINN'S signature on every package. Price Rs. 3 sent in stamped wrapper by Registered Post to any address on receipt of price. Circulars and Testimonial-free for stamp. Address: J A. MAGINN, M.D., 52/1, Park Street, Calcutta.

When you write, please mentioned this paper."

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CIGARETTE
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It has been said that to smoke one of our
OVAL GOLD-TIPPED
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLSE AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1904.

TRIAL BY JURY IN INDIA.

MR. T. DURANT BEIGHTON, who recently read a paper before a meeting of the East India Association on the above subject, appears in the pages of the January number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" with some further criticisms of criminal administration in India. He would have the machinery for the detection, conviction and punishment of crime the most efficient that can be devised and have it command the assent, respect and sympathy of the people, whatever their religion or nationality. Equality and certainty he regards as factors as necessary for the proper administration of justice as purity, and the object of Mr. Beighton's paper is to enquire whether these desiderata are secured under the system of trial by jury in the provincial courts of this country. It is undoubtedly true, as the writer urges, that the drift of English opinion, both professional and lay, nowadays tolerates an extent of interference with verdicts, especially in civil cases, which would have been regarded with horror a few decades ago. The time-honoured sanctity of the verdict is a thing of the past. Perverse or ridiculous verdicts are no longer received with exaggerated respect. They are openly derided by counsel, contemptuously swept aside by the judge and a decision of an entirely opposite character is occasionally announced with the full approval of an intelligent public opinion. In order to improve the present system under which these results have accrued, Mr. Beighton has several suggestions to make. He would add to the appropriate section of the Criminal Procedure Code a provision empowering a judge when he dissents from a verdict, to ascertain in general terms the jury's reasons for that verdict. Whenever a grave scandal has occurred in any district in the trial of any particular offence, he would suggest that the Local Government should invariably make use of its powers under the Code of withdrawing the trial from the cognisance of the jury in that district following the analogy of the temporary disfranchisement in England of a corrupt borough. He would make the trial by jury of offences relating to marriage practically universal throughout India and would regard the constant and careful revision of the jury-list as one of the most important duties of the Magistrate-Collector and Judge of each district where the system is in force, and would have no pains spared to secure as large a jury-list as possible and to enlist the services of special jurymen for all classes of heinous crime.

The jury system, as it exists, Mr. Beighton rightly condemns as detrimental to the best and truest interests of the people. The fountain of justice, he considers, too pure to allow of the admixture of any doubtful ingredient. The system, being however an established and immutable portion of the criminal law we can only hope that, as the area of education increases and the influence of superstition diminishes, the wholesome sense of responsibility will ripen, and that in process of time the blemishes and failures which have played so large a part in the controversies of the past thirty years will tend to disappear in a more enlightened age. It is looking forward a long way, for what was true when Mr. Justice Jackson said it is just as true to-day: "The absence of a sufficient standard of education and a possibly well-founded distrust of the political sentiments of the people, have compelled Government to abstain from entrusting to a jury the adjudication of crimes against the State and offences committed by public servants." The reasons urged by Mr. Jackson and others necessitated the abandonment of the finality of the verdict. Added to this the fact that the incidents of native life and habits preclude the possibility of the seclusion of the jury from outside influences and it is easy to appreciate the conclusion that the Indian jury system, having little or no semblance to its English model, and no justification as an agency for resisting the prerogatives of State, must stand or fall on its merits as a means for the repression of crime. That it is far below the standard it was expected to reach cannot be denied. In India, it must be remembered the functions of the Grand Jury do not exist, and the offences in which the interests of Government are most directly concerned in the punishment of the offender, in other words, those for which trial by jury was originally claimed for the protection of public liberty, are the very crimes which are excluded from the scope of the system by all Provincial Governments. Thus the great bulwark of liberty is necessarily withdrawn in precisely that class of cases for which, above all others, it ought to exist. Mr. Beighton makes a strong point in favour of his condemnation of the system as it exists, in the failure to seclude juries from outside influences during the hearing of a case. In England, in a murder trial, the jury are locked up during the midday interval; in India they are not. But, as he observes, if it is necessary to take this precaution in England, where the system has been in force for centuries, where the standard of morality is higher, and where unquestionably the individual juror is less likely to be influenced either by the current of popular opinion or by contact with persons interested in the result, it is surely of still greater importance in India, where there is unimpeachable evidence to show that in important trials lasting several days or even weeks attempts are made to intimidate, persuade, or bribe jurymen to give a verdict favourable to the interests of influential criminals or complainants.

A well-known native pleader asserted as his own experience that jurymen are canvassed, applications made to their relatives and friends to influence them, and the result is that it is almost hopeless to secure a conviction against wealthy and powerful men, especially if their trials last more than one day. Mr. Beighton knows this very well and cites the notorious Beliati murder case at Dacca in illustration. Before the jury retired to consider their verdict, a question was put to them as to the probable length of time they would require for the purpose. One juryman immediately informed the court that he had already decided to acquit the prisoners of all charges; so had two of his colleagues, but the foreman had not made up his mind. This abrupt announcement, writes Mr. Beighton, was on the face of it suspicious, as the jury were bound to consider the evidence which had taken three hours to sum up. The jury retired, and after a brief space returned a verdict by a majority of one, four to one, of not guilty on all charges. This verdict was accepted and the prisoners released. The excitement in Dacca was intense. Rumours became prevalent that large bribes had been offered and accepted by all the jurymen. The local papers gave precise details as to the sums actually paid. The foreman, an orthodox Hindu, of priestly rank and occupation, confessed that a sum of money had been offered and accepted by himself, and he also implicated all the other jurymen. The others had accepted and retained their bribes, but a day or two before the close he had been seized with remorse and had returned the money, not to the donor, but to members of the Dacca bar unconnected with the case. From similar motives he had refused to concur in the verdict of the majority. Yet these were prominent citizens, of great so-called respectability. This was a glaring but by no means isolated case, sufficient however to show that, as it exists in India, the jury system is not, and has not been, a success or even deserving of much admiration. The system has been condemned by most Local Governments, but as it was regarded by others good as a beginning, the idea of abolishing it which was seriously discussed ten or twelve years ago was not accepted. Whether much progress, generally speaking, in the direction of purity has been made since then is very doubtful. Mr. Beighton's strictures are fully justified.

NAUGHTINESS AND INSANITY. THE moral degenerate who has hitherto been treated merely as a criminal will, in the future, be ministered to for the "mind diseased." It is necessary to say "in the future," for there are obvious difficulties against an immediate conversion of all the jails into lunatic asylums with a corresponding change in the treatment of their inmates. The attention which has been given during the last few years to the psychology of childhood, however, justifies the hope that the manufacture of criminals from moral and mental deficients will not always go on unchecked. When the ways and nature of the young animal of the human species are fully understood it may be possible to counteract tendencies which at present give parents and teachers very great trouble. It is beginning to be generally recognised that thrashing the young animal is not an effective way of driving out the devil of naughtiness; and now we have a medical man telling us that 'incorrigibly bad" children are in the majority of cases merely moral lunatics. The condition of these children, said Dr. Still in a paper recently read before the Childhood Society, has been, in many instances, induced by purely physical causes. Naughtiness is often one of the effects of disease. Various individuals start life with different intellectual potentials, which can be developed by education, and the same rule applies in regard to moral control. Moreover, as the diseases of infancy sometimes produce intellectual conditions similar to those found in the intellectually deficient, says Dr. Still, so also is it when the moral region is concerned. The child may be born with an inferior moral potential or this potential may be minimised to complete disappearance as the result of physical disorders producing mental defects. The effects of severe convulsions in infancy or inflammatory diseases may be visible in what Dr. Still terms a moral insanity. It is also possible that these moral defects can occur without any ordinary impairment of intellect. A severe attack of scarlet fever with delirium may convert the sweetest child into a demon of untruth and disobedience, and it has now to be recognised that illnesses of a nature tumorous, inflammatory or involving delirium are capable of effecting a complete change in character. Where there is no such history to account for abnormal naughtiness, as, for instance, in the case of the boy who amused himself by burying live babies or of the girl who broke into a school and upset all the inkpots, the conduct points to morbid conditions of the mind. There are also often in such children physical evidences of degeneration, especially in anomalies of the eyes or skull. Children who are morally and at the same time mentally deficient can be dealt with by various agencies, but the great problem is how to deal with those children who are morally afflicted and yet are mentally whole. Such cases says Dr. Still are not fit for asylums or institutions, and it would be exceedingly unwise in the case of School Board children to place them in the classes of the mentally weak. Yet these sufferers require constant supervision, for both in the nursery and the school they are a source of danger and corruption. In the case of the wealthy, the private tutor or governess supplies the necessary control but no such solution is possible in the case of the afflicted children of the poor who are obliged to attend the Board Schools to the danger of the morally sound. From this class of moral d[illegible] the criminal classes are eventu[illegible] and for the protection of the community something should be done for these juveniles. In the opinion of Dr. Still an urgent need exists for State provision for these sufferers since prisons and reformatories are alike useless. The birch and the reformatory are only effective as a punishment of a sort of "juvenile depravity" for which they are excessive. The real "devil" is only likely to be fostered by such methods.

PERSIAN MACHINERY TRADE. IN the near future it is probable that a considerable development will take place in the hardware trade of Persia and Arabia. The agriculturists of that area are awakening to the necessities of modern equipment in their agricultural outfit, and in view of this fact it would be well for the Bombay dealer, who will most probably act as middleman for the big British, Continental and American manufacturers, to interest himself in the requirements of the country for which he will be asked to cater. The principal articles of export for some years to come will be engines of small horse-power, wind-mills with deep well attachment for pumping purposes, and small dynamos for electric plant. For some time past quite a respectable trade in these commodities has proceeded as a glance at the limited trade statistics which occasionally come to hand will show. But of all the markets in the world Arabia and Persia are the most difficult to cater for. This is not so much on account of the fastidious taste of the purchaser as owing to genuine requirements and restrictions of the area to which the goods are to be exported. The main difficulty is the question of transport. Most of the trade of the country is effected by means of the camel, and though there are plenty of these useful animals to accomplish all the work that may be required to be done, his carrying capacity is limited. The load of a single camel must perforce be comparatively small, and thus for heavy machinery to be taken to interior districts it is necessary to take it apart and pack it in small pieces. The main characteristic of the British article is its substantial build. Under ordinary circumstances this is a point very much in its favour, but for the market we are speaking of it is a very serious drawback. Even though the design of the machine will permit of its being reduced to a sufficiently large number of loads to be distributed over a number of camels, another difficulty arises when the article reaches the end of its journey. It is almost an impossibility to find an engineer with sufficient mechanical knowledge to reconstruct it. What is wanted, one infers, is simplicity and lightness of build in everything that is intended for the interior of Arabia or Persia. These two points are not impossible to obtain as is proved by recent shipments made to the special order of an Arabian dealer who came to Bombay for the express purpose of having his requirements satisfied. Whether British dealers will think the profits of the market a sufficient inducement to go out of their way in this matter is another question. At any rate should one be sufficiently speculative to take the matter up he will have the consolation of knowing that he is catering as much for India and the Orient generally as for Persia and Arabia; and the question is certainly one which is worth the attention of the Bombay hardware dealer.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Egypt* with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden at 7 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th December 1903, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 84,875 maunds and Rs. 13,062 in the earnings.

FROM the 1st instant the rates of postage chargeable on registered newspapers are as follows:—For a newspaper not exceeding 6 tolas in weight, one-quarter of an anna. For a newspaper exceeding 6 tolas but not exceeding 20 tolas in weight, half an anna. For every additional 20 tolas or part of that weight, half an anna.

THE Senate of the Calcutta University met on Saturday to consider the report of the Committee appointed to deal with the Universities Bill. Four notes of dissent were appended to the report. The Senate sat for four hours. Among other resolutions carried was one that the minimum number of the Senate should be 12, and the maximum 20.

THE Mullah's camp-followers have eaten a native who was executed by order of the chief, according to accounts of deserters from the Mullah's following. After this disgusting event the Mullah ordered the execution of some women who had taken a leading part in the orgy, and these were in their turn cooked and eaten by their comrades. The reports are taken, together with their increasing desertions from the Mullah, as furnishing ground for supposing that although there is no real scarcity of food in his camp the Mullah is husbanding his resources and reserving his supplies for the use of the fighting men, leaving the camp followers to shift for themselves.

THE heavy snow fall at Simla and in the Western Himalaya regions generally is a sign that the winter will be a severe one, and we may expect to hear soon that snow has begun to fall also in the Eastern Himalayas. This will affect the movements of the Thibet Mission in the Chumbi Valley and interfere with communication over the Jelap La. Every effort is therefore being made to get supplies over the Pass as the road will become practically impassible if three or four feet of snow should cover it. It may be noted, however, that the winter in Sikkim and the Chumbi Valley is not so trying as in similar altitudes in the Western Himalayas, as the effect of the warm air from the Bay of Bengal makes itself felt. From the Jelap to the coast in a straight line is only some 300 miles, whereas the Kashmir Passes are far removed from the Indian Ocean. The cold in the Chumbi Valley will, of course, be very trying in any case, but the snow always disappears there in the early spring.

PEOPLE who witnessed the glories of Delhi during the great Durbar and re-visit the place now will be greatly struck by the desolation that now reigns beyond the Ridge, says the "Englishman". It appears that while the tents and so on have, of course, been removed, a large number of desolate chimneys still adorn the plain, it apparently not having been thought worth while to take them down. They are now the refuge of jackals and occasionally serve the purpose of supplying the village people with bricks. But the great amphitheatre has vanished. Even the very fine building erected for the Arts Exhibition has been pulled down, which seems rather a pity, as the edifice adorned a quarter of Delhi that sadly needs adornment and might have very well been used for the purpose of a local museum. The great mansion built in the centre of the Viceregal Camp as the residence of the Viceroy, however, is still standing. It is to be used in future as a Circuit House, and will be occupied in January by Lady Rivaz, who finds the cold of Lahore too severe. Sir Charles Rivaz will spend the month in touring in the districts in the vicinity of Delhi.

KOREA.

A POTENTIAL FIGHTING GROUND.

[BY T. H. M. H.]

A SUDDEN appeal to one's more selfish interests is usually sufficient to metamorphose one's indifference towards any subject whatever into an attitude of genuine interest. It has commonly required a violent appeal of this sort to rouse Great Britain to a display of energy in foreign affairs. With a people possessing so feeble a grasp of distant politics and a Press largely reflecting the comatose parochialism of its readers, it is little wonder that Imperial interests so often go to the wall.

The question, however, of Korea, whose exact location, writes H. M. H. in the "Pall Mall Gazette," will be a puzzle to a vast number of intelligent British electors, has so important a bearing upon the interests of England in the future as to deserve a few moments' consideration, even in the midst of such absorbing questions as Borough Councils, passive resistance, and tariff recriminations.

At the present moment the Far Eastern Question divides itself into two interrelated parts—the question of Manchuria and that of Korea. The value of the former is comparatively commercial, the latter wholly strategic. Thus what we stand to lose in Manchuria either by the inertia of the nation or the timidity of our statesmen is a large volume of trading interests, whose surrender will, of course, be the precursor of further commercial sacrifices to the Muscovite Moloch later on.

The question of Korea's political future, on the other hand, is weighted by no commercial considerations of any magnitude. It is entirely one for the military and naval strategist, a fact which brings us into direct political fellowship with Japan and the United States of America. To put it plainly, our united interests and welfare in the Far East and the Pacific must stand or fall with the integrity of Korea.

Russia's object in her designs upon Korea is burdened by no commercial considerations, a few small concessions extorted by the astuteness of her diplomatist are the limit of her trade in the country. Her ambitions in this direction are based upon a very intelligible and practical policy, and, despite her mendacious assurances to the contrary, she is setting herself with systematic deliberation to overcome the serious difficulties which stand in the way of its absorption. She looks upon Korea as the natural consummation, the rounding off of her Asiatic aggression, on precisely the same principle that a burglar who has robbed you of your watch would demand the key as well, on the plea that it was indispensable to his first acquisition. And it is a plea that has always had great weight with altruistic British statesmen. But, above all, Russia is anxious to connect Vladivostock and Port Arthur by a continuous Russian coast line, and to create a Muscovite Gibraltar out of that important waterway the Straits of Korea. This is a programme which threatens not only the future existence of Japan, but the last hope of Chinese integrity and the balance of power in the Pacific.

Now, this object is traceable in her actions as early as the commencement of the sixties. At that time a Russian warship, after taking in stores at Shanghai, disappeared in an unknown direction, managing in a fog to elude the curiosity of a couple or British frigates who had followed her. For some weeks her pursuers cruised about those seas intent on ascertaining what the Muscovite was up to, when, on the point of abandoning their quest, they ran the Russians to earth in the penetralia of Tsusima island, in the middle of the Korean Straits. Here, in one of those deep and wooded waterways, they had moored their vessel, landed, erected hospital buildings on the pretence of scurvy, and hoisted the Russian flag. In fact, our sailors were just in time to nip in the bud the typical inception of a Russian occupation. There is no doubt that but for the British Navy this strategically important island would have been lost to Japan.

Whatever shadow of reason there may be for Russia's belief that she will not meet with serious opposition in Manchuria, her advance on Korea will be made with her eyes wide open. Not only has she promised Great Britain that she will not seize any Korean territory, but Japan's attitude in this matter has never admitted of the slightest misconception. The assurances of Japanese statesmen that if Russia interferes in Korea, war will result, admit of no equivocation. "Korea," said one of these, "is like an arrow with the point aimed at our hearts. It must be either Russian or Japanese and to make it the latter every one of Japan's soldiers will die, if need be, to achieve the victory for his Emperor. And after all our soldiers are gone the nation itself, man, woman and child, will battle, forty millions of us, until the last yen is expended and the last life yielded. It is with us the settled purpose and the burning passion of a people."

There is no possibility of ignoring such an attitude as this, and if war comes now Russia will have deliberately provoked it. That Russia appreciates the position is evident from the recent observations of a prominent Muscovite at Port Arthur, M. Levitoff, editor of Viceroy Alexeieff's official organ the "Noi Krai." "Japan," he says, "needs territory for its quickly increasing population, and has already shifted the keystone of its policy to Korea, until now the Straits of Korea have for Russia the importance of a yellow Bosphorus. If this Yellow Bosphorus falls into the hands of either Great Britain or Japan, then there will be an end to the importance of Valdivostock as a trading port. But if Russia held the Straits of Korea, she would become the leading naval power in the Far East!" A franker exposition of Muscovite ambition it would be impossible to wish for.

In pursuance of this plan, Russia put up a merchant of Vladivostock to obtain a timber-felling concession across the Yalu. This was in 1896. Since then, although this wood-cutting permit was only made to a private individual, and was confined to the banks of the Yalu and Tcumen rivets and the island of Ul-Lyang, the Russian Government, without any raison d'etre whatever, have stepped in and laid hands upon Yongampho, in the neighbourhood of which no trees are to be found. This has all been done by utilising their Chinese wood-cutting employees, who were provided with money to purchase the land in their own names. Russia's next step, in May of the present year, was to send ununiformed soldiers across the Yalu to this place, followed shortly by their wives and families, and, totally ignoring the protests of the Korean Government, proceeded to erect stone factory buildings. Then a fort was built and armed, while soldiers openly went about in Russian uniforms.

Meantime the wood-cutting people had trespassed far beyond their original concession, and attacked the trees on the sacred mountain of Paiang-san, concerning which the legend runs that when the last tree falls the independence of Korea shall depart. In reply to this evident insertion of the wedge of Russian aggression Japan demanded the opening of Wiju, the port of the Yalu river. Korea replied that it was willing, but that Russia objected! Muscovite effrontery has, in effect, already gone the length of closing a part of Korea to outside trade.

Like Italy, Korea possesses an abnormal length of coast line. It runs to about 1,740 miles, containing bays and harbours easily adaptable to naval or military purposes; those on the east coast being frozen up in winter, while those on the west are still open. The coast line is protected by multitudinous clusters and chains of islands, some being mere rocks. The navigation is difficult and dangerous, and fogs are frequent and dense. The tides also rise and fall twenty-eight to thirty feet causing eddies and whirls which perplex the sailor and cause considerable trouble. At low tides vast mud flats appear, and rocks are uncovered, which afford a pretty good indication of the dangers that would have to be encountered by navies fighting off these barren and inhospitable shores.

Of the islands which promise to figure most in a strategical sense, Quelpart, the largest, is sixty miles south of the mainland, and Port Hamilton, a much smaller island, once occupied and fortified by Great Britain, lies nearer the coast. Close to Fusan is Koje Island, with a capital harbour, which the Russians undoubtedly covet for a naval base as an answer to the Japanese in Tsusima, an island once belonging to Korea and commanding the Straits. Familiarity with so intricate and perilous a coast-line will be indispensable for successful naval operations in its neighbourhood, especially in the arduous months of winter; and what the sailors of Japan do not know of its dangerous secrets is not worth worrying about.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

An Ominous Silence.

ATTITUDE OF CHINA.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

There is no farther news from Tokio since this morning.

St. Petersburg still preserves a strict silence.

Reports from Peking are extremely pessimistic.

Reuter (Peking) says that while the Chinese Government is determined to remain neutral in the event of war, the possibilities of China becoming involved are recognised.

Yuan-shi-kai has memorialised the Throne to be relieved of all minor offices in order to devote his energies to the re-organisation of the army.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

Reuter wires from Peking that despatches from Tokio show that Russia is prepared to negotiate regarding Korea, but contends that Manchuria concerns Russia and China alone.

Unless Russia recedes from this position it is believed at Peking that Japan's reply will probably be an ultimatum.

The Russian squadron at Bizerta has postponed its departure for some days in consequence of telegraphic instructions received.

The Peace Bureau at Berne has drafted a Memorandum in support of a petition to the Powers calling upon them under the Hague Convention to offer Russia and Japan their services with a view to a peaceful settlement.

It is stated at Berlin that small detachments of Russian troops have been proceeding uninterruptedly to the East for months past, and that nearly the whole of the fifth and tenth Army Corps have now been conveyed thither.

THE SOMALI WAR.

Mullah's Elusiveness.

NO QUESTION OF TERMS.

An Italian warship has arrived at Aden and reports that the Italian Commander's emissaries failed to find the Mullah. The latter has escaped the British cordon and repudiates the idea of coming to terms.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

Command of the Gendarmerie.

ITALIAN GENERAL APPOINTED.

GENDARMES JOIN THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The Italian General Degiorgis has been appointed to command the Macedonian gendarmerie.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

Fifty Bulgarian gendarmes from the vilayet of Monastir have joined the insurgents with arms and uniforms.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

Interests to be Maintained.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

"Le Temps," in an article discussing the Egyptian question, affirms that France, though conciliatorily disposed, possesses in Egypt interests, the right to which she cannot relinquish.

THE SECOND TEST MATCH.

Foster's Indisposition.

ENGLISH TEAM'S FIRST INNINGS.

Foster, of Warner's team, has caught a severe chill and is unable to play at Melbourne.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

The Englishmen are out in the first innings for 315.

Tyldesley made 87.

The wicket was in a sodden state.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JANUARY 3.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Egypt, with the outward English mails of the 25th December, left here for Bombay, at 7 o'clock this evening.

SIR JAMES AND LADY BOURDILLON.

THE MUTINY AND BURMA VETERANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JANUARY 4.

Sir James and Lady Bourdillon left for Madras last night on a visit to Lord and Lady Ampthill. Sir James is interesting himself in the distressed condition of several of the Mutiny and Burma Veterans stranded in Bangalore and hopes to be able to do something for them. The pitiful state of some of these heroes was brought to public notice in the Bangalore bulletin in its account of the Proclamation Parade on Friday and has evoked sympathy from the right quarter.

MADRAS, JANUARY 4.

The Hon'ble Sir James Bourdillon, K. C. S. I., British Resident in Mysore, arrived in Madras this morning from Bangalore and is staying at Government House.

Rs. 2,000 to 10.

About placing the 1st three in the KING'S PLATE, run at Calcutta, January 16th. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MADRAS FLOODS.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

RAILWAYS WRECKED AND VILLAGES SWEPT AWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 4.

The Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway states that the two diversions on the north-east line were damaged by the heavy rain on the 2nd instant and the mails and passengers had been transhipped. The breaches are likely to last for some days.

A correspondent writes from Villupuram that no one who has not actually travelled over the ground can possibly form an adequate conception of the condition in which the South Indian Railway has been left by the recent deluge. The embankment of the line between Panruti and Serudanur for about five miles presents an appearance of having been visited by an earthquake. There are wide and deep gaps across which the rails, held together by sleepers and tie bars, are hanging festooned in mid-air canted at various angles and undulating like a switchback railway. For long stretches the line has been lifted bodily off the embankment into the fields alongside. In many places the gaps in the bank are quite fifteen feet deep. For about three miles all the telegraph posts and wires, Government and Railway, have been carried away. Several iron posts have been broken off about four feet from the ground. The stays of those remaining have bundles of straw and grass twisted round them at a distance of six feet from the ground, showing that this must have been the height of the flood. This is over a distance of five miles which gives some idea of the volume of water that must have crossed the Railway.

Hamlets appear to have been swept away (although no accurate tidings can be gathered) for crowds of men, women and children are found all along the Railway embankment with their cattle and other belongings. Between Serudanur and Villupuram also on the main line there is a gap of about 200 yards long and about 20 feet deep. Here the rails have been carried away altogether and it is here that the worst havoc was wrought with the telegraph line. For about two days there was no communication at all between Villupuram and other places in the north and Cuddalore and other places in the south. The task the Railway Company has before it is practically the reconstruction of at least two miles of line and the repair of about three more on this particular section of the line. There are two other large breaches on the Pakala Branch, another on the section between Chingleput and Padalam where the "small bridge" has gone and several miles of the Arkonam line are in a shaky condition.

On the nights of the 30th and 31st December breaches were reported from thirteen sections of the line ranging from Arkonam to the Tanjore District. It is feared that it may take between a fortnight and a month to restore the line to its proper working condition.

CONFERENCE OF MAHOMEDAN THEOLOGIANS.

The first sitting of the "Nawda'-ul-Ulama" Assembly of Mahomedan theologians having their head-quarters at Lucknow, took place at 10 a. m. yesterday in the spacious pandal of the Congress. Mr. Mohamed Abdul Kuddoos Badsha Sahib welcomed the delegates. Maulana Abdul Haq, the well-known author of "Tafsirixibaqqani" and stipendiary of the Nizam, was voted to the chair. About 2,000 Muslims, including 400 members and visitors from out-stations from the north as well as the south attended the meeting. The chairman spoke for an hour explaining the aims and objects of the "Nadwat," laying stress on the importance of preparing capable Mahomedan theologians and preachers for keeping the Mahomedans firm in their religious beliefs and promoting secular education. The report of the year's work was then read by Moulvi Abdul Hayye, Assistant Secretary of the Conference. Remarks on the Report were made by Saikh Abdul Quadir, Editor of the "Observer" at Lahore, who said that the work done in the course of the year, though not as much as it should have been, was considerable, keeping in view the extraordinary difficulties which the "Nadwat" and the seminary of religious instruction at Lucknow had to face by the prevalence of plague and by the resignation, owing to ill-health, of the secretary Moulana Muhamad Ali. He also referred to the time and energy that had to be spent merely in meeting the opposition of some moulvies in Southern India. Resolutions urging the necessity of reforming objectionable social customs were passed, the speakers being Khan Bhadur Ghulam Mahomed of Madras, Moulvi Ghulam Mahomed of Hoshiarpur, Mulla Abdul Quayyam of Hyderabad and Qari Shah Suliman of Phulwari.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS AT MADRAS.

PRESSMEN AND BINDERS ON STRIKE.

On the 2nd instant 150 press and machine men, 170 binders and 50 men belonging to the casting department of the Government Press went on strike and have consequently been dismissed by Mr. Hill, the Superintendent. The reasons which have led to this serious state of affairs are as follows:—From the year 1862 there had been a rule that the ordinary hours of work at the Press should be reckoned as commencing from 9 a. m. and terminating at 5 p. m. with the option left to the Superintendent to require the men to begin work an hour earlier in the morning and stop work two hours later in the evening should exigencies of work demand it. The men were to get no overtime for such extra work and all overtime payments were to be calculated for. Work done beyond these hours was to be reckoned as overtime work. The new rule gave the men advantage of three hours' overtime which they would not have been entitled to under the old system. In consideration of this fact the tiffin hour at noon was reduced from one hour to half-an-hour, which is the interval allowed for meals at all Government presses in India. Further a proviso has been introduced under the new system. Although overtime under the new system calculated from 5 o'clock in the evening and before 9 o'clock in the morning it was not to be calculated unless a reasonable amount of work was turned out. Any man who failed to do the required standard of task work was to be deprived of overtime payment in accordance with the amount of deficiency found. The workmen did not quite appreciate this clause in the new system which has been brought into force. Because the Superintendent had noticed a steady decline in the average outturn of work the men now wish to work only from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and do not want any overtime at all. They decline to do any work beyond those stated hours however emergent a demand there might be. They also hold out for the old tiffin interval of one hour. The Superintendent declined to accede to their wishes and the men in their turn declined to work, with the result that they were dismissed for insubordination.

The compositors of the press are all at work but are afraid to pull their own proofs for fear of being molested by the strikers.

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA.

The Lord Bishop of Madras proceeds to Calcutta on the 14th instant to attend an Episcopal Conference there, when the question of appointing a successor to Bishop Morley in Tinnevelly will be considered.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Sir Frederick Nicholson who returned from leave recently, has been put on special duty to prevent dislocation in the existing arrangements at the Board of Revenue.

THE TILAK APPEAL.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

SENTENCE REDUCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 4.

Mr. Tilak's appeal was disposed of to-day, after a hearing of ten days, with an intermission of some months, due to the Judge's illness. The decision was awaited with no little interest by a number of Poona citizens besides the general public who wished to know how the Judge would deal the appeal. Mr. Tilak was, it will be remembered, sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, on the 24th September last. The more interested persons began taking seats in the court an hour before eleven o'clock, about which time the Judge arrived. The Hon'ble Mr. Khare and Messrs. Kelkar and Karandikar, who represented Mr. Tilak through the appeal, were present. Mr. Venkatrao Ramchandra represented the Crown in the absence of Mr. Davar at Ahmednagar.

On the Judge taking his seat he delivered judgment at once. He said that the accused was charged with having made two false statements, the first being that he said that Tai had taken the boy Jugonath in her lap in the Aurangabad adoption, the second being that he said that he had not confined Tai at Aurangabad as well as in Poona. Commenting upon these two points in the case the Judge delivered a voluminous judgment of some fifty-seven pages. He said that he based his judgment almost entirely on the documentary evidence, as the oral evidence was most untrustworthy and the witnesses both for the prosecution and defence contradicted themselves right through. The Judge found that it had been proved by the prosecution that Tilak had made a false statement in regard to the question of Tai taking the boy on her lap in the Aurangabad adoption. With reference to the second statement made by Tilak about the confinement, the Judge did not consider that any false statement had been made in the matter nor was he inclined to take such a serious view of the case as had been taken by the Magistrate. The Judge considered that there were certain extenuating circumstances in the case. He believed that Tilak acted from good motives and for the benefit of the estate. Still it appeared to him that there was no doubt but that Tilak had made a false statement with regard to the adoption. Under ordinary circumstances an exemplary punishment would be necessary for an offence of the kind with which Tilak was charged but taking all the circumstances into consideration the Judge reduced the sentence to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default of payment further imprisonment for two months.

The Judge told Mr. Khare that if he wished he could have a copy of the judgment and that the Judge would try and let him have the judgment during the course of the day.

A noticeable silence pervaded the Court on the judgement being passed, the greater number of those present apparently believing that the decision would be in favour of Tilak. All present sat gaping at the Judge who said that the accused would have to be removed. Tilak then sat in a portion of the court until such time as arrangements were being made for his removal to Yerrowda as the police appeared to be unprepared for such a contingency.

Tilak's counsel in the meantime were making hasty preparations for an appeal to the High Court, which will be heard in due course.

THE VICEREGAL LEVEE.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

H. E. Lord Curzon held the second levee of the season here to-night. The attendance was even larger than at the first levee, the procession taking over an hour to file before His Excellency.

THE THIBET MISSION.

The Thibet Mission is still in the Chumbi Valley but may move at any time the passes are open. The heavy snowfall, which so blocked the Simla Railway that passengers had to spend a night on the road, has not extended to the Eastern Himalayas and there is nothing therefore to interfere with the advance to Gyangtse Jong as soon as sufficient supplies have been pushed up the Tanglax Pass, which has to be crossed en route.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

RETIREMENT OF CAPTAIN GOODRIDGE.

The appointment of Commander Hewett to succeed Captain Goodridge as Director of the Royal Indian Marine is now authoritatively confirmed. Commander Hewett is brother to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, whom he resembles in his high administrative ability. Captain Goodridge retires at the end of March next.

TELEGRAPHS.

There has been no rush so far upon the Calcutta telegraph wires in consequence of the introduction of the four-anna messages.

CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE OVER THE INDUS.

The bridge over the Indus at Khusulgarh will be commenced as soon as funds are available, probably next year. Its construction was part of the original scheme for that railway.

THE QUETTA BREWERY.

ESCAPE OF THE RINGLEADER.

We learn that Kamal Khan, the ringleader of the attack upon the Quetta Brewery in 1899 who recently surrendered to the British Consul-General at Meshed, escaped subsequently when about to be sent down to Quetta to stand his trial. He took sanctuary in a holy shrine at Meshed. He was the only member of the party who had committed any crime against British law so his companions have been allowed to return to their homes in Baluchistan. They declare themselves sick of Russian and Persian promises, of which they appear to have received a great many. One of the stories they tell is that when they were at Askabad an officer on the staff of the Governor-General told them that when Russia had finished her annexations in China she meant to lease Seistan from Persia and build a railway there. A promise was further given that they should be granted land when this happened.

THE MYSORE CHIEF JUDGESHIP.

BANGALORE, JANUARY 4.

It is believed in well-informed circles that Justice Sir V. Bashiyam Iyengar who retires from the Madras High Court on the 10th instant will become the Chief Judge of Mysore vice Mr. Justice Ramachandra Iyer retiring and that the late Mr. Justice Meiklejohn's place will be filled by a European.

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL GRENFELL.

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 4.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" states that General Grenfell is retiring from the command of the Fourth Army Corps.

THE CULTIVATION OF RAMIE OR RHEA.—III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I promised in my last letter to say, in conclusion, a few words about the decorticating and degumming of ramie or rhea. This is indeed the crux of the whole matter. As long ago as in 1869 and 1877, the Indian Government felt so strongly the importance of encouraging the cultivation of ramie in India, that they offered large money prizes for the best method or machinery for treating the fibre; but though competitive trials were held in Saharanpur in 1872, no machine was found satisfactory, and no practical good resulted.

Indeed these early efforts failed for the simple reason that the Government began at the wrong end. Before the planters were encouraged to grow ramie, the mechanicians were stimulated to invent machines to decorticate. When about six years ago the ramie boom occurred, there were machines in plenty, more or less successful, but there was no crop to operate on! Hence this pyramid of speculation, built up on its apex, toppled over. The losses are spoken of in London as having been immense and ramie has ever since literally "stank in the nostrils" of manufacturers and brokers. Those who are now anxious to see ramie or rhea, take its proper place as one of the great staples of the textile world are endeavouring to organise supply of the raw material, so that an important industry may be built up on the basis of an agricultural crop which can be depended upon.

The large number of letters which have been received by myself and the Bunbeg Mills (17, Southampton Row, London, W. C.) in response to my first letter, show that planters in India are not unwilling to try ramie, or even to devote extensive areas to its cultivation, provided that a steady market could be found for the "ribands" or "China grass." This brings me back to the subject of decorticating and decorticators.

Ramie has been grown for untold centuries in China, where it is used for cordage and fishing nets, and to weave into imitation silk fabrics. There it is always decorticated by hand, in the green state, and this hand-stripped ramie or "China grass," still fetches the highest market price. In this matter the Indian grower can imitate his Chinese neighbour. There is no occasion for the Indian planter to wait for costly machines, with which to decorticate his crop of rhea, for if it be hand-stripped like the Chinese, he will find a market for it.

The Bunbeg Mills have kindly supplied me with samples of hand-stripped ramie or rhea from China, from West Africa, and from the Argentines, and of machine-decorticated samples from India, and from the Malay Peninsula. The former have the best appearance, and produce, I am assured, the best filasse. Hand-stripping can, however, only be carried on where labour is abundant and cheap; in districts where this is not the case a decorticating machine must be used.

In the process of hand-stripping, the stems are first deprived of their leaves and branches and either split or left whole, the outer bank is peeled off. The shining fibrous or bark coat is thus laid bare. The stems are then tied into small bundles and are exposed for several days to the sunlight by day, and to the dews by night; at the end of which time the fibrous layer is easily peeled off from the woody core beneath. This fibrous coat is impregnated with a resinous gum, which it is important to get rid of at once. The strips, therefore, should at the moment of peeling be passed through the pressed together finger and thumb of the labourer, the tips of his fingers being shielded by a kind of thimble. The ribands are then rinsed in warm water and hung up to dry. If this is done in the green state and the gum is not allowed to dry and stain the fibre, the ribands reach the European markets of the colour, appearance, and feel of "China grass," and command a higher price than when exported stiff and harsh and laden with dried gum.

This gum is a valuable bye-product and should be recovered.

I am informed that, in reply to many inquiries, the Bunbeg Mills have provided, to several Indian growers, samples of hand-stripped ramie, to show the condition which it should be in when exported; and they would doubtless do this kind service to others who applied for information.

On the question of degumming, I can give but little information. The processes adopted by various manufacturers are secret, and the secrets are carefully and jealously kept. It is, however, not necessary for a grower to trouble himself with degumming, as manufacturers have confidence only in their own methods of degumming, and prefer to buy ramie or rhea simply decorticated whether by hand or by machine.

In conclusion, I must thank you, Sir, for having accorded me so much space in your valuable paper and thus enabled me to draw the attention of planters in India, to what will, I trust, prove in time, a profitable and progressive industry in the Great Indian Empire.—Yours, &c.,

RAJA VARMA.

London, December 18.

INDIANS IN RHODESIA.

THE following letter has been forwarded on behalf of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay:—

Under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6070, dated the 20th November, with which you forwarded a copy of a Resolution of the Government of India publishing the more important provisions of the "Immigration Restriction Ordinance 1903" of Southern Rhodesia.

I am to express the satisfaction with which the Committee note that under Section 3 (2) British subjects of certain classes may be exempt from the provisions of the ordinance. I am however to draw your attention to the fact that while agricultural or domestic servants, skilled artisans, mechanics, workmen or miners may be so exempt, there is no mention of traders. It is a matter of common knowledge attested in many consular and other reports that the retail trade in East Africa is largely conducted by British Indian subjects and that the development of the trade and of the country would be greatly retarded by the exclusion of a class who have so demonstrated their value.

In this connection I am to refer to your letter No. 1258 dated 10th March, 1903, in which it was stated that the whole subject of emigration to South Africa is at present receiving the careful attention of the Government of India and I am to renew the suggestions made in my letter of the 12th February, 1903, that Government should take every opportunity of procuring for British Indian subjects of His Majesty the same rights as belong to other British subjects of trading, residing and settling in any part of His Majesty's dominions—I have, etc.,

J. M. DICK, Chairman.

THE HENRY DALLAS' COMPANY.

"THE GEISHA."

THE Henry Dallas' Musical Comedy Company continue to attract crowded houses nightly at the Novelty Theatre. Last evening a most successful performance of "The Geisha" was given. Mr. Percival Knight in the part of Wun Hi, the Chinese tea-house proprietor, was a huge success as usual and he was repeatedly encored. Miss Alice Wade sang with great effect in the part of Molley Seamore, and her acting too was greatly appreciated. Mr. Cochrane in the character of Reginald Fairfax was in splendid voice, and his songs were all given with the grace and finish which is associated with all his work on the stage. The role of the Geisha "O Mimosa San" was taken by Miss Violet Frampton, who acted charmingly, although unfortunately her voice was temporarily affected by a cold. The choruses were all excellent. To-night "The French Maid" will be produced.

THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The China papers just to hand contain the following items of news:—

It is reported that the Peking Grand Council received lately the following telegram from H. E. Yang Ch'u, Chinese Minister to Tokio:—"It is to be greatly feared that the result of the Russo-Japanese Conference will be fruitful of great danger to our country. Japan cannot, I apprehend be depended upon in the present crisis. We must be prepared to fight for our rights, as it is the only way of obtaining the sympathy of the other Powers and maintaining our own self-respect."

There is some reason to think says the "China Mail" that one of the reasons for the pacific telegrams promulgated in Europe was the hope of persuading China that Japan was deserting her.

A telegram from Tokio to the "N. C. Daily News" says:—The Czar arrived at St. Petersburg on the 5th instant. No reply has yet been received here to the Japanese proposals. Six Russian warships are now staying at Chemulpo. The Russian Admiral Starck had a prolonged audience with the Emperor of Korea on December 8, at which he objected to the opening of Yong-Ampho, and scoffed at the Japanese contention as to the evacuation of Manchuria.

CHINA AND THE THIBET MISSION.

The "Sin Wan Pao" is informed by its Peking correspondent that the Chinese Imperial Resident at Thibet telegraphed to the Peking Waiwupu that a British Expedition comprising eighty Artillery-men and six hundred men of the Indian native Infantry crossed the border into Thibet on Nov. 17. The Thibetan natives were panic-stricken and fled. He (the Imperial Resident) sent deputies to ask the British not to advance but the misson was of no avail. On Nov. 21 the expedition entered further into the interior, consequently he requested the Waiwupu on the one hand to communicate with the British Minister at Peking on the matter and on the other to appiont a high Commissioner at once to come to Thibet and negotiate with the British Commissioner relating to the Thibetan Indian frontier question, so as not to give Great Britain a pretext of sending troops into the interior etc. In response the Waiwupu approached the British Minister relating to the above report and the Minister in reply informed them that the expedition was sent by the Indian Government to define the boundaries between Thibet and India and as the Thibetan natives were of barbarous instincts the Government sent troops to accompany the expedition as an escort. The Minister further requested the Waiwupu to inform the Thibetans of his reply and assure them not to be alarmed. The Imperial Resident has also telegraphed to the Waiwupu for two interpreters efficient in the English language to proceed immediately to Thibet to assist in the negotiations.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CHINA.

THE REBELLION IN THE KWANGS.

Canton dispatches says the "N. C. Daily News" state that a large body of Sanho Hui, of Triad Society men has suddenly appeared in Leichow prefecture, Kwangtung province with the object of making that region their headquarters to which members of the society can flock. There are said to be nearly 1,000 of these Sanho Hui already in Leichow and more are flocking daily to the society's standard. The Sanho Hui is an offshoot of the Taiping rebellion whose members have sworn to oust the Manchus and are spread about throughout the provinces of Kwantung Khwangsi, Yunnan Kweichow and Fukien. The reason the prefecture leaders of the Society have selected Leichu for their headquarters is stated to be due to its being on the sea coast where arms and supplies, expected from agents and sympathisers in other places, can easily land. There does not seem to be the usual pillaging generally accompanying such ventures so that the people of Leichow have scarcely made any serious complaints to the provincial high authorities at Canton nor asked for troops.

A Kueilin Correspondent of the "China Mail" says:—News from Kwangsi without some thing about the the Rebellion would hardly be considered proper. As far as Kueilin is concerned one would not know that any rebellion was on except it be that troops now and then arrive from the North and proceed to the South. But that something is on is evident in spite of the multitude of yarns that find their way into the papers under the title of 'The So-called Rebellion' The rebels posted a placard in Kueilin some time back offering Ts. 10,000 for H.E. Viceroy Tseng's head. The fact that the Government are sending such large bodies of troops, looks as if they have a real fear of what it may grow to. The new commander-in-chief Marshal Liu arrived here the other day, coming overland from Human. With reference to this overland journey I see it is reported in the papers that when H.E. Governor Ko was just at the border coming into Kwangsi, his party was attacked with the loss of all the treasure. As this must have taken place near here or Young chow, Hunan, it is strange that not a breath of such an event has been noticed in either place. I believe it to be absolutely false as to fact, but possibly true as to report, with the object of getting more supplies. To give another instance of many inaccuracies which appear. It was stated that Maping Hsein had fallen into the hands of rebels and the officials killed, etc. and that the head authorities in Liu-Chow-Fu were going to deal with the matter with all urgency. And so on in the same strain. But Maping Hsein and Liu Chow Fu happen to be the same identical place in the same way as Linkuei Hsein and Kueilin Fu are the same. Hence "reductio ad absurdum" and the same applies to many more Kwangsi yarns especially those originating in the native papers though I will admit that there is usually a substratum of fact somewhere, just where no one can say after the item has been embellished for appearance in print.

Writes the "N. C. Daily News" correspondent at Nganlufu Hupeh: For some weeks past the city has been full of rumours concerning the rebellion in Kwangsi and demands have been made upon the battalions of the Hsiang-yang General for service at the front. We hear many have been forwarded by the railway to Hankow. Some, chiefly those to the N. W. of our city have gone by native boats down the Han. This dispatch of soldiers has led to many rumours. The funniest though very real are among the womenfolk and have reference to the recently issued Anti-footbinding Proclamation. It has been issued lest, in time of war, the men being killed off, the women will have to take their places so the women are declaring, and doubtless they will wait a little before they give heed to this humanitarian document.

It is reported from Canton says the "N.-C. Daily News" to the effect that the provincial high authorities of Kwangtung have lately succeeded in making a loan of a million taels from a well-known Bank in Hongkong. This money it is further stated to be devoted to the improvement of the provincial army.

The "Sin Wan Pao" says that Viceroy Tsen Chunhsuan proposes to establish a trading port at Fapu on the West River about a hundred li above Kueihsien in the Sup-prefecture of Chinchow in Kwangsi Province. The Viceroy has already deputed two officials to proceed to the spot to make preliminary arrangements as to where godowns and landing should be erected and the cost, etc., etc.

DEATH OF A CHINESE PATRIOT.

ORGANISER OF THE CANTON PLOT.

At about noon on the 7th December says a correspondent of the "China Mail" a magnificent hearse and pair in handsome trappings was observed slowly wending its way along Queen's Road, Hong Kong in the direction of the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley. "Who is dead," pedestrians queried and the people wondered at the strange cortege and its escort. It has now transpired that the hearse contained the mortal remains of Heung Kam Fook, alias "Sam Chin Shui" (Prince "Three-thousand years") the great Taiping warrior general and nephew of Hung Chau Cheun the "Tai Ping Wang." It may be remembered that Hung Kam Foot was the chief military organiser of the formidable revolutionary movement of the "League of Patriots" (commonly known as "Triads" which was planned to take place on Chinese New Year's eve at Canton. When the plot was exposed Hung left for the Straits Settlements. After a short sojourn there he returned to Hongkong in order to reorganise his men for another attempt. But Fate would have it otherwise, and he only returned to this Colony to die. Shortly after his return, it is reported, he began to feel unwell. Ceaseless worry, and chagrin and disappointment at his failure quickly brought the brave and fearless old warrior to his death-bed, and he was very soon beyond all medical help. It is reported that the Government, having been informed of his presence in the Colony, kindly consented to have him removed to the Government Civil Hospital for proper medical treatment. There he lingered for about a fortnight and expired on Saturday morning the 5th Dec., at the age of 69.

It is said that if the New Year plot had not been exposed by the Canton spies in the employ of the Hongkong Government the whole of the South China would by now have been declared independent, or have become a British Protectorate—in preference to French rule. In the death of Hung Kam Fook, China has lost a true patriot, and the Manchus are rid of a formidable and a dangerous foe. But although he has gone he has left a host of capable lieutenants who are only burning for an opportunity to emulate his valorous deeds. The seeds of a great revolution have already been sown and it is left for time to say when they will germinate, grow and fructify. It is evident that the twentieth century will be notable for world convulsing even in China and the Pacific, the future arena for the struggle of the survival of the fittest.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE SHORT-REELING CONTROVERSY.

THE CHOICE OF SALESMEN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

The short-reeling controversy has elements which make it difficult for the outsider to understand, and the communications which we receive, referring usually to one point or side of the question, do not always serve for elucidation. Since it has been stated that the Committee of the Yarn Section of the Chamber of Commerce were unanimously in favour of a relaxation of the present regulations those who are removed from the practical difficulties of the question will not assume an easy moral superiority to those who, often without any personal ends to serve, are concerned in maintaining and extending British trade. It strikes us that those who wish to change the present state of things have made a mistake in seeking to identify their opponents with the indolent and retrograde traders who will not take the trouble to satisfy the reasonable requirements of their customers. We have often been reproached as a nation with this kind of thing, possibly not altogether without cause, but in this instance the reproach is surely unjust. To put it plainly, there has not been any attempt to show that short-reeling can have any possible object but that of cheating somebody, unless we may theorise that to be cheated has become the consumer's second nature, and that what originally meant one thing to him now means another. Of course respectable Lancashire spinners and merchants are very far from wishing to cheat anyone, and we may understand that their ultimate argument runs somewhat as follows:—We have tried to do the trade on fair lines and with a regard for the consumer with whom we do not deal, and the only result has been to stop our trade, which has been seized by those less scrupulous than ourselves. The alternatives are, then, the entire relinquishment of this trade, which belongs in fairness to Lancashire, or the compromise which will permit us to go as far as may be necessary to conform to the instructions of our customers without actually putting a false description on the bundles in black and white. This conformity may or may not deceive some third person, but in the circumstances we consider ourselves clear if we do not deceive our customer, and as the appearance of our goods would be less grossly deceptive than those against which we compete it is better, even in the interests of fair dealing, that we should retain the business.

It is maintained, however, by a majority of spinners and merchants, including the Executive of the Extra Hard Spinners Association, that by steadily adhering to the full bank and working upon the Governments of the countries to which the yarn is exported any present loss may be regained, and that the reputation of British trade may become an even more valuable asset than it is. An announcement that Lancashire had abandoned its present policy would, one may suppose, damage this reputation severely. As it has been pointed out by a correspondent, no decision of the Chamber of Commerce can alter the law, and we may take it that next step to a resolution by that body would be an attempt to modify the Merchandise Marks Act or to obtain a judgment to overrule the recent police court decisions. It is certainly a curious anomaly if, as it is stated, Scottish spinners may reel short with impunity. We understand that no case has been tried in the Scottish Courts, possibly because no one cares to initiate a prosecution. From Glasgow, however, comes the remarkable affirmation printed in these columns, that Lancashire is the producer, and practically the only producer, of short-reeled yarns in Great Britain, and while such yarns are used in Glasgow they are produced in Lancashire." Here we seem to have the paradoxical position that Lancashire at the order of Glasgow produces short-reeled yarn and complains that her customers are not prosecuted for reselling it, while Glasgow blames Lancashire for the offence committed at her instigation. We write subject to correction, but this is all we can make of it, and it does not seem a very dignified position for either party. Another astounding anomaly appear in the position of the Indian Government, which appreciates the protection that India receives from our law which prevents short-reeled yarn from going there from Lancashire, but finds it inexpedient to prevent Bombay spinners from exporting it to markets in which we may compete with them. It may seem a wild idea to the business man, but it strikes us that the time is ripe for a kind of crusade conducted by advertisement. It must be to the interest of every Government to guard its subjects from loss through deception, and though it may be repulsive to the modest Britisher to proclaim vociferously that Codlin is the true friend and not Short, it is better to be noisy and pushing than to connive at dishonesty. The importing countries would surely, in some cases, consider the many users rather than the few dishonest dealers, and a good, rousing effort for international regulations might even be supplemented by some effort to arrive at the understanding of that distant, mysterious consumer who seems to be a childish person who cannot "see that he gets it." Though the decline in exports of yarn from Lancashire is due in many cases to causes quite apart from the restrictions upon reeling, we may take it that something considerable has been lost from these. Nevertheless as a mere question of a particular policy, taking no account of the insidious deteriorations of the fibre of commercial principles, the case for perseverance in the present course seems a very strong one. It may, at least, be expected to receive the benefit of the doubt.

American papers refer from time to time—and not without complacency—to the visits from representatives of British industry and their humble astonishment at the magnitude and variety of the great American spectacle. Only the other day one of these investigators, interviewed by a New York paper, declared in favour of the size, equipment, cleanliness, methods of display, and courtesy of address that are characteristic of the best type of American drapery store. We are so ready to learn nowadays that we are even disposed to take good and bad together—fiscal policies with improved technical methods,—and it is possible that our friends may discover some hidden virtues presently even in our own comparatively conservative customs. An article in an American paper on the marking of goods in retail stores seems at first to suggest that our drapers and warehousemen may have something to learn on this important subject. The marking of goods in wholesale warehouses frequently involves questions of average cost that are not usual in retail stores, but general principles are common to both departments. We are told that in some American establishments a glance at the ticket tells the salesman the whole history of the goods—when and where ought, the price paid and the selling price. The information may be in some simple code, or in other and perhaps exceptional cases may necessitate reference to a key. Sometimes this marking is done by special clerks for the whole house, and in others each department does its own work. Of course the advantage of knowing the date of purchase is obvious, and it is not unusual in Manchester to give a special indication that will tend to accelerate the sale of old stock. Even in New York, however, there are firms which mark only a selling price on the ticket and take no account of age or origin. There, as here, there seem to be the two methods of centralisation and of intelligent co-operation by assistants. On the whole, however it appears that we cannot have very much to learn on this subject from our friends. A system by which a buyer who has forgotten a price may turn to an invoice is described as "so perfect and no simple that should a buyer die suddenly his successor would have all the figures at his reach at a moment's notice." This is good, of course; but what concern is likely to adopt a system that would break down at the absence of an individual? The interesting question, which is hardly solved by the information at our disposal is whether in American places of business the assistants are taken more fully into confidence than in similar British establishments.

Almost every shop or warehouse here has some simple code of prices which, though not usually beyond the detective capacity of a determined investigator, is sufficient for its purpose. The component letters of a word are commonly employed, or some [illegible] of geometrical figures. It is not necessary that this should be absolutely imperceptible as the occasional discovery of a cost price by a customer is only a minor casualty, and may even surprise him into a delightful consciousness of his powers of buying. In many departments of trade the value of secrecy has long been overrated, and the natural reluctance of the bargainer to play with exposed cards is extended till information, necessary or valuable, is withheld from assistants. Some more firms deliberately adopt a system by which employees cease to be intelligent colleagues and become parts of a machine directed by a supreme and perhaps incompetent intelligence. In others managers or heads of departments are very jealous of permitting access to books and documents, because they regard their exclusive knowledge as the best part of their market value. Many men in offices, shops, and warehouses are continually hurted by the fear of supersession by their juniors, and principals have always with them the possibility of new competitors in their old employes. Few employers are really the avaricious tyrants of a certain convention to tradition, but "brain-picking" is not unknown, and those of an evil reputation may lose a good deal in several ways. A good man will not take an insecure situation, but if he knows that his position is safe, and that so long as his work is done intelligently and conscientiously he need not fear the ambition of an intelligent junior, this may contribute greatly to the general efficiency of business. The jealousy that keeps books sedulously guarded, that are prone to elevate simple processes of trade into strange mysteries, and so limits a salesman to the bare equipment of a selling price can only stifle enterprise, suggestion, and all the assistance that comes from intelligent co-operation. A salesman should be something more than an articulate price list.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WINTER OIL SEEDS.

The first general memorandum on the winter oil-seeds crop of the season 1903-04 states:—Last year an unusually large area was sown in Upper India with winter oilseeds and this year's preliminary reports indicate equally large sowings in the United Provinces and the North-West Frontier, and an advance of 13 per cent in the Panjab. The improvement in the Central Provinces is 12 per cent, and in Berar, where the area of last year's crop was much restricted, 50 per cent. Sowings were incomplete in Bombay and Sind, but still there is evidence of a considerable increase of the area. Improvement may also be expected in Hyderabad and the crop of mustard in Assam may equal that of last year. The crops of linseed rape and mustard were doing well in all the reporting provinces and if seasonable showers are received during the next few weeks, a good yield should be assured.

WHEAT.

The first general memorandum on the wheat crop of the season 1903-04 states:—The reports from the chief wheat-growing provinces are all favourable. The area sown in Upper India is likely to exceed last year's by 10 per cent. and in the Panjab may equal the record area of 1900-01. The increase in the Central Provinces is 10 per cent, in Berar 35 per cent and in Sind 28 per cent.. In Bombay there is also an improvement, but the information is incomplete. The prospects of the crop are dependent on the winter rainfall. If adequate showers are received, a bumper crop is expected in the Central Provinces and a good crop in the other provinces, except in parts of Bombay where damage is reported from locusts and want of moisture.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the period ending 23rd December:—Ahmed Cumroodin Sewware, gentleman, or Murud Janjira, district Colaba, now residing at Byculla, Bombay, for a punkha pulling machine. Bhugwandass Tapidas, mechanic, 51, No. 3 Carpenter street, Mazagaon, Bombay for an improved automatic gear for turning or boring tapers or curves of any shape on machined articles. Harry Morton Girling engineer and tea planter, of Cherra Tea Company Limited Ballacherra, Cachar, in British India Improvements in hoop iron other strainers. James Bergan, manufacturer, or Granville of New South Wales, Australia, for an Apparatus for automatically lighting and extinguishing street and other gas lamps. Tanjore Kadambore Amirtalinga Achari, goldsmith and mechanic residing at No. 9, Gunganna street, Washermanpetta, Madras for a water-lift for raising and self tilting water from wells, tanks, etc. James Mitchell Grey, cotton-spinner, of 1 Colne road Burnley, England for improvements in or relating to automatic shuttle changing mechanism of looms for weaving. James Mitchell Grey, cotton spinner, of F Colne road, Burnley, England, for improvements in automatic stop motions of looms.

PROPHETS OF EVIL.

In every age there has been an abundance of prophets, and the things they have foretold have generally been of a disastrous character. Yet still this old world of ours wags on more or less merrily, and supports a larger number of people in a greater degree of comfort than at any former period.

Now here is a prophet of evil who discourses of that sleeping sickness which first appeared on the west coast of this continent, and is spreading in all directions—a dreadful malady, truly, one which to the present has defeated the world's science—speculating as to the probability of it being the appointed means for the extinction of mankind.

Seeing that this new and mysterious disease has so far attacked only Negroes, and has killed only a few hundreds of that race, whereas smallpox has killed hundreds of thousands of every race, it is difficult to appreciate this gloomy prophet's opinion. Perhaps the prophet suffers from indigestion: in which case he would do better to cure himself, by taking a few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup, than disseminating his gloomy ideas. Indigestion not only prevents food from nourishing us; it converts it into poison which contaminates the whole system depressing the mind, constipating the bowels, impoverishing the blood, and punishing the unfortunate patient with severe pain at the chest after eating, headache drowsiness, and other symptoms which complete his misery.

Among the many people who know these facts from experience is Mr. H. Henegan, of Crawford Street, Port Elizabeth, who, in writing to Messrs. A. J. White (Colonial), Ltd., corner of Princes and Diesel Streets, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony (proprietors in South Africa of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup) says: "It is now two years since I first used Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I rejoice to tell you (as I have told my friends ever since) of the good it has done for me. I can never forget the pain and distress I suffered, and my wretched condition when a friend persuaded me to try your Syrup. I had consulted several doctors and taken their medicines without obtaining any relief from the pains in my chest and back. Often I was compelled to neglect my work, being weak and quite without energy. To my friend's earnestness in recommending Seigel's Syrup I owe my present good health. I am now a strong, healthy man; but I always keep a supply of the Syrup at hand, and whenever I need any medicine never fail to resort to it."

These favourable opinions, based upon actual benefits received, expressed by Mr. Henegan on 8th July, 1903, closely resembles numerous other testimonials which constantly reach Messrs. A. J. White from various parts of the country. Mr. Henegan's complaint was chronic indigestion, a very prevalent malady, in itself sufficient to destroy all joy in life but which when neglected leads to all sorts of dangerous complications. Mother Seigel's Syrup is its only sure cure. It is a perfectly natural remedy, made from fruits, roots and herbs containing no noxious drugs whatever. The essential qualities of the plants are extracted by a scientific process known only to the proprietors and the result is a specific which for thirty-five years has been acknowledged as an unrivalled remedy for indigestion and all bilious diseases by the people of the sixteen principal countries of the world.

Mr. W. Sly, of 12 Darlow Buildings, Parliament Street, Port Elizabeth, in a letter dated 8th August 1903 expresses himself in terms similar to those of Mr. Henegan. "I had a severe attack of indigestion while staying at Port Said in Egypt," writes Mr. Sly "and tried numerous so-called remedies without deriving the least benefit from any of them. But when I came to Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup it was different. The very first dose did me good and shortly after the indigestion left me."

Prophets of evil are never welcome. Prophets of gladness are sometimes mistaken. Proved facts such as we have been reading of, are independent of all prophecy.

An election trust is the latest from America. The "Express" correspondent understands that a gigantic fund of £500,000 is being collected for the purpose of defeating the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt at Chicago. Most of the great trust managers have been approached with a view to securing their subscriptions to this fund, and it is the object of the promoters to collect even more than half a million pounds sterling if possible.

MISS CORELLI & SHAKESPEARE.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON BATTLE FOUGHT OUT IN COURT.

NOVELIST IN THE BOX.

The absorbing interest taken in the libel actions instituted by Miss Marie Corelli was indicated long before 10 a.m. on Dec. 13, when parties of well-dressed men and women—the latter in the majority of ten to one—gained admission to the Victoria Courts, Birmingham, by what did duty for the "early doors." Forty or fifty ladies found accommodation in the body of the Court, looking expectant and happy in charming winter toilettes of fur and feather; and in the public galleries were others, who counted themselves fortunate to have obtained seats for the occasion. A large proportion of the eager throng were residents of Stratford.

The actions for libel brought by the authoress were against Mr. Fred Winter, a Town Councillor of Stratford, and Mr. George Boyden proprietor and editor of the "Stratford Herald." The allegations to which objection is made are the outcome of the Henley-street property dispute which has long agitated Stratford.

Just before half-past ten, when the Court was crowded and the coming of the judge was awaited Miss Marie Corelli entered quietly, preceded by Miss Vyner and followed by Miss Davis, her companions. Miss Corelli wore a grey seal coat with fine lace ruffles and a large black hat with ostrich feathers and a buckle.

THE STRATFORD CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Marshall Hall described Miss Corelli as a lady who, for some reason or other, was not greatly beloved by some section of the Press, but whatever might be the opinion of the public of her writings, there could be no question that she was a perfectly honest and most enthusiastic devotee to the memory of Shakespeare and that she was most anxious to retain intact everything that was left to remind the public of that great man. In 1900, Miss Corelli inquired the price of a piece of land in Henley-street with a view to the possible extension of the Technical Schools, as to the limited accommodation of which she had received complaints from one of the teachers, a Miss Davies. The negotiations fell through.

In 1902 and 1903 a controversy arose about the demolition of certain ancient cottages in Henley-street to make room for the Carnegie Free Library, and this proposal Miss Corelli and many others vehemently opposed, holding it to be in the interests of the town of Stratford to preserve the street with which Shakespeare's name was closely connected from desecration by the modern builder's art. In the end she and her friends triumphed, and then the supporters of the demolition turned round on her in their malice and chagrin at their defeat. Mr. Winter publicly charged against her that in 1900 she had proposed to buy a piece of land for the purpose of erecting a Corelli Free Library upon it and that if the proposal had been to erect a Corelli Free Library, instead of a Carnegie Library she would have given the public every support instead of opposing it.

The whole of this statement, which the writer repeated in a letter to the "Stratford-on-Avon Herald," and which was supported in "Our Editorial Comments" by Mr. Boyden, was absolutely untrue, and Miss Corelli had never had the slightest intention of erecting a free library or acquiring land for any such purpose. Copies of the letter and comment were sent to every newspaper of importance by, as was alleged, the writer, and a very great number gave it publication. Subsequently when Miss Corelli's solicitor saw Winter and told him Miss Corelli absolutely denied the statement, Winter who was a member of the Town Council and one of the governors of the Technical School repeated that his letter was true and he should stand by it.

The original letter which appeared in the "Herald," could not be produced. It was alleged that it was lost, but the editor of the "Birmingham Daily Gazette" would show that he received a copy of it from Mr. Winter and hesitated to publish it, with the result that as the result of correspondence, Winter withdrew his articles from publication.

THE LETTER.

The letter as it appeared in the "Stratford-on-Avon Herald" signed by Mr. Winter, was as follows:—

Before any mention was made of the proposed gift of a free library to Stratford-on-Avon by Mr. Carnegie I was asked to obtain for Miss Corelli a price for the piece of land then belonging to Mr. John Wright adjoining the Technical School in Henley street for the purpose of a free library. I did so, and it was submitted to Miss Corelli who replied that the price was too high. The negotiations therefore ceased and Mr. Flower afterwards purchased the land at the price and presented it to the Corporation.

I think this fact deserves public recognition as it throws a little light on the motives for the recent agitation and proves at least that Miss Corelli was at the time in favour of a Free Library in Henley-street. But it would have been a Corelli Library instead of a Carnegie Library.

This was commented upon not only by the "Stratford Herald," but by papers throughout the Kingdom.

In conclusion, Mr. Marshall Hall urged that public life would be unbearable if such wanton and cruel attacks were allowed to be made upon those who came forward in a disinterested way in the public interest as Miss Corelli had done.

MISS CORELLI'S EVIDENCE.

When Miss Corelli was called into the box a hush fell upon the Court. She doffed her fur coat, revealing a dainty cream lace blouse over a light-blue silk slip.

Mr. Hall made a curious slip of the tongue at the very start. "You are Miss Marie Corelli," he asked, "and you have lived in Stratford-on-Avon forty-three years?"

"Four and-a-half years," corrected Miss Corelli amid laughter

"You have always taken a great interest in Stratford?", resumed the advocate.

"I have always loved Stratford," said Miss Corelli.

To the question whether she had ever intended to present a free library to Stratford, she replied emphatically "Certainly not."

When the letter and comment appeared, she said, she asked for an apology and withdrawal, and would have been satisfied with it.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Another expectant thrill ran through the Court. Mr. Hugo Young rose to cross-examine.

"You don't quite agree with your learned counsel that you are a defenceless woman, Miss Corelli?" he asked.

Miss Corelli was at once on her dignity. "I don't think that has anything to do with the case," said she.

"But you mustn't start with me like that," said Mr. Young. "Although attacks have been made upon you, you have given it them back pretty well?"

"Just as a man would do," was the reply.

I suppose you have made yourself acquainted with the circumstances of the case?—I don't presume to be an authority.

Are you aware that but for the intervention of Mr. Carnegie, which led to Mr. Flower buying the site for the free library, and Mr. Carnegie buying the four cottages, an ordinary modern shop would have been erected on the vacant site?—So I was told.

And that the two old cottages that you claim to have preserved would have been modernised and turned into a refreshment room for the pilgrims to the shrine?—I don't know anything about that. In my judgment nothing modern should be in Henley-street.

Would not a teashop and a bootshop, say, have been more desecrative of Henley-street than a free library would have been?—No, I don't think so. Bootshops and teashops may have been in Shakespeare's time, but not a Carnegie public library.

Do you know when tea was first commonly drunk in this country?—Somewhere about Queen Anne, I think.

Miss Corelli went on to say she considered a technical school as much a desecration as a free library in Henley-street, but unfortunately it was there already. She had presented books to it—fifty volumes—which formed the nucleus of a students' library. She also gave engravings, and lent a table and when she wanted the table back she was threatened with a summons.

"How," asked Mr. Young, "do you reconcile to your conscience your support of such a desecration to Henley-street?"

"As the Technical Institute was standing there I could not very well pull it down."

But you encouraged it as much as possible?—Not the school, but the students.

You subsequently said that "Such fiction as my own I should be absolutely ashamed to see anywhere near the works of Shakespeare"? So I should and am.

Didn't you give some of your own writings?—I did not want to give my own books, but Miss Davis insisted, and I gave them with great reluctance.

For use in the Technical School?—Because she told me that the students wanted them.

Don't you think it was infringing upon your principles to let them go so near the birthplace?—I could hardly refuse when a girl asked me.

Miss Corelli, answering further questions, said she was aware that the foundation stone of the Library was to be laid in August, 1902. In fact, she had a formal invitation.

Mr. Young: And if you had not been at the Coronation in Westminster Abbey you would have been present?

Miss Corelli: No, I should not.

Miss Corelli explained that she did not complain of the article. "I complain that my motives were made to seem base and paltry when I had no such intentions."

"Have you not," asked Mr. Young, "in this discussion used strong language and imputed base motives?"

"I do not think so," said Miss Corelli.

Counsel then examined her as to various published articles and speeches to show she had both used strong language and also imputed base motives. She denied that by the term "body snatchers," frequently used, she meant the birthplace trustees.

A LITTLE SCENE.

At this stage Miss Corelli had been under examination for an hour and a half, standing for choice.

A spectator in the well of the Court interrupted and addressing the judge, said that the lady might be accommodated with a chair.

Mr. Justice Channell sharply reproved the person who made the request telling him that the lady had, he understood, stood by her own choice, and that, unless he could behave, he had better leave the Court.

The re-examination by Mr. Marshall Hall was exceedingly brief, and Miss Corelli left the witness-stand at precisely one o'clock.

MISS DAVIES'S STORY.

The next witness was Miss Annie Davies, a teacher at the Technical School who gave evidence as to her inquiries in 1900 as to the price of a piece of land in Henley street. She said that not a word passed between her and Miss Corelli as to the free library. She also denied that she ever told anyone that Miss Corelli wanted the land for a free library.

The editor of "Birmingam Daily Gazette" was the next witness. Mr. A.W. Still's business was to speak to receiving for publication Mr. Winter's letter almost identical with that printed in the Stratford paper. It was not published, and Mr. Winter telegraphed asking that it should be withdrawn because legal proceedings were pending.

Mr. Balden, Miss Corelli's solicitor, detailed the interview he had on her behalf after the publication of the lettter in the "Herald" with Mr. Winter, who said he should stand by his statement.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

This closed the case for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hugo Young proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the defendant, whose rejoinder to the action briefly was that the letter did not bear the interpretation put upon it, that it was not malicious or defamatory, and that it was true in substance and in fact.

Mr. George Boyden, proprietor of the "Stratford Herald," in his evidence in chief, spoke of a number of conversations with Miss Corelli as to the need of a free library, which conversations she had in her evidence denied.

Mr. Boyden was the first witness called for the defence, and stated that on one occasion Miss Corelli said she should like any suggestions from him as to what institutions would benefit by her help. He told her that there was great need for a public reading room and free library. On another occasion when he spoke to her about some books she had given to the technical school she said they would form the nucleus of a bigger scheme. He could not say where the manuscript of Winter's letter; was it had been lost. The letter he stated in cross-examination was not manufactured for the purpose of enabling him to write an article upon it; it was not written at his instigation. He believed if there had been a Corelli library nothing would have been heard of that case. Miss Corelli said to him that she did not care what was put on the site so long as there was not a Carnegie library.

Mr. Winter, the first defendent, said he believed the statements made in the letter complained of were absolutely true.

Mr. Marshall Hall: Do you believe that the libel as published imputed to Miss Corelli dishonourable motive?—I would rather use the word "petty" or "mean."

Mr. Flower, ex-Mayor of Stratford, admitted having said he would give £1,000 to get Miss Corelli out of Stratford. He sent the letter and editorial comment to London for distribution. Other witnesses called spoke to having heard that Miss Corelli had made inquiries concerning the purchase of land for the erection of a free library.

Mr. Marshall Hall then addressed the jury, and described the action of the defendants as an attempt to ruin Miss Corelli and make it impossible for her to live in Stratford.

THE VERDICT.

After a quarter of an hour's deliberation the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at one farthing.

The foreman indicated that it was the intention of the jury that each side should bear its own costs. The record in the second case was withdrawn.

OBDURATE BOERS IN CEYLON.

GENERAL DE LA REY'S TELEGRAM.

The Batticaloa correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" telegraphs that Geldenheuss, the Free Stater, who has found a home in Batticaloa since the camp at Diyatalawa was broken up, recently received a telegram from General De La Rey, from India, asking him to take the oath of allegiance. Geldenheuss is obdurate, and, much as he desires to get back to South Africa, replied that he has finally made up his mind not to take the oath. The subject is far from pleasant to him and he would not discuss it with our correspondent, who went to see him. What's it to him if his comrades in India signed or not? he asks snappishly when pressed on the point. He would never follow the others, and as for De La Rey, he, Geldenheuss had no call to obey him. He asks why he should sign when he did not fight against the English? Geldenheuss will not say with whom he really did fight. Geldenheuss is anxious to return home to South Africa, but says that he will not return on the conditions imposed. Batticaloa is too warm he admits, and he wants to leave the place, but where else to go is still a problem. He has a fancy to go to some Dutch possession somewhere, and suggests that possibly he may go to Holland.

Geldenheuss is an old man of sixty-six, and ekes out his existence in a native restaurant. The Government allow him R50 a month, but that is not sufficient, Geldenheuss says, for substantial food and clothes and other necessaries. When he came to Ceylon he had some private funds, all of which have been spent. He is a well preserved old man, nevertheless, though somewhat sallow and pale in complexion, and he knows just enough of English to make himself intelligible. He lost his wife during the war—he alleges that she died as the result of British medical treatment in the camp—and has three daughters and five sons, some of whom are married and settled down in Orange River Colony.

The impression that only one Boer irreconcilable remained in Ceylon is apparently incorrect. Besides Geldenheuss, there are two other prisoners in Jaffna who are also obdurate. The telegram to Geldenheuss came through the Government, it is understood, and was probably addressed to him as he is the eldest, and had, practically, been the leader of the remaining irreconcilables.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	5	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	4	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	10	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	3	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	3
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	10
Total	26	26	102
Total plague deaths to date	264,052	216,128	
Same date last year	36	23	123

The "Vossische Zeitung" relates the extraordinary case of a married couple at Leipe, near Berlin, who in two years had seven children—twins in 1902, twins last January, and triplets on the 1st instant, all boys. We believe, however, the case is not quite unique, as the English journals last year chronicled an instance in which seven children were born to a British couple within two years, but in only two instalments.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, December 18.

SCOTLAND'S BACKBONE.

When doctors differ it is time for the healthy patient to decide for himself. Oatmeal, which has been the alimentary mainstay of one of the hardiest, most strenuous, intellectually alert of the races of the world, is two to be banned, we are told. Of course, nothing of the sort will happen. It is as wise to preach beefsteaks and cutlets to the man how can only buy oatmeal as it was of the physician who ordered a starveling champagne and oysters. The patient went as near to the prescription as he could with "pop and cockles." The greatest feat of engineering ever accomplished in this country was the conversion of the Great Western gauge thirty-one years ago. Of three thousand men working from four o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock at night, not one fell out, not one was sick They, were denied alcohol of all sorts. Their great food and stimulan wos gruel. The one care was to have the oatmeal properly cooked. Never was work better or more quickly done; never diet more helpful employed.

HARVESTING OATS.

There is no pastime more exhausting than football asplayed in League and Cup games. The game is founded upon porridge. Scotmen taught England the modern game five-and-twenty years ago. They themselves had learned their game as bare-footed larrikins reared upon the despised oatmeal. The traditian was when there were giants among the football teams that you should have English forwards for speed and an English goal-keeper for his cricket-like catching. But for the man who are the backbone of the team, who do two-thirds of the defending and half of the attacking, you had to have the leather-lunged, iron-limbed son of oatmeal. The hardest worked man in the team is the centre half back. For twenty years the leading man in most teams has been a Scot—Calderhead, who played until nearly forty; A. Godoall, who is still playing to-day, and near that age; John Auld, the two Russells, John Macpherson, James Cowan, James McNaught, William Hendry, George Anderson, Andrew McAllister, A. G. Raisbeck—each of these half a team in himself, is the result of a porridge diet. Their records give the lie to the suggestion that the Scottish dietary is not bone-forming. For its qualities as a brain-feeder, let the thousands of Scots holding responsible positions all over the world be witnesses.

A CLASSICAL CORNER.

In thier anxious quest for radium scientists will be turning with renewed attention to Cornwall. The county affords a hardened pitch, bearing, it seems, a marked resemblance to the pitchblend from which radium bromide is prepared. It would be strange if we discovered in this mine of the ancients the properties necessary to the provision of the latest requisite of science. The date at which mining was first begun in Cornwall is lost in the mists of antiquity, but the county has been identified with the Cassiterides, of the Phœnicians, and Greeks and the day has been when its yield of tin and lead was the only known source of supply in the world. All manner of picturesru legends describe the finding of precious minerals as the result of visions and dreams of the ancient inhabitants. It would be more serviceable if some seer of our own time could prevision a means of getting at the rich store of silver, gold, and other metals supposed to be inurned in the submerged Cornwall, that mystic Lyonesse which has lain along age beneath the encroaching waves.

TEST MATCH TALES.

Apropos of the series of test matches in Australia, one is reminded of a story which an Australian, well known on English grounds, used to tell. He was connected with a big business enterprise, which his visits to England prevented him for some time from visiting. After his return home from the Old Country he hurried round to his numerous branches to see how matters were standing. One of his managers he found entertaining a party an tennis. The manager expressed his delight at seeing his superior. Stay and have a set, he said. When they got to business, You'll find everything right, said the local man; everything that is, except mycash. That is about £3,000 wrong. You have never beennear me for four years and I was afraid the whole lot would go before you turned up. Don't lets make a noise about it. Ill send my wife and family to Sydney; we'll pass the evening pleasantly together, and Ill go with you to the station in the morning. All happened as suggested, and the local representative went to his trial and five years penal servitude humming.

OF PRIZES.

The Bishop of Southwell's remarks as to the uselessness of unattractive books presented as prizes to scholars recall the stand for reform which Macaulay made in India. Against the given of rewards to men of thirty years of age to continue their studies he was invincibly prejudiced, and he was not more in love with the system of having histrionic performances at the prize-givings. The idea of having a little black boy to play Portia in the "Merchant of Venice" was too ludicrous to his mind, while the sight of another boy as small and black staggering about and hiccoughing after the manner of a tipsy sailor was equally repellent to his sense of fitness. As to the prizes themselves, he was vehemently opposed to the haphazard selection. "Why should we," he asked "order blindfold, books . . . . which, I will be bound for it, none of us ever opened?" Forthwith he proceeds to map out his own conception of the best list from which to choose scholars' rewards. Schoolmasters may care to refresh their minds with list of the man who for his own delectation devoured Boswell's "Johnson" at fourteen.

"THE BEST BOOKS."

Lord Avebury has said that when he selected what the regarded as "the best hundred books" he did not nominate his own favourites, lest an uncharitable view should be taken of his state of mind. This was Macaulay's list for boys: Bacon's Essays, Hume's England, Gibbon's Rome, Robertson's Charles V., Robertson's Scotland, Robertson's America, Swift's Gulliver, Paradise Lost and Milton's smaller poems; Arabian Nights, Park's Travels, Anson's Voyage, the Vicar of Wakefield, Johnson's Lives, Gil Blas, Voltaire's Charles XII., Southey's Nelson, Middleton's Cicero, Robinson Crusoe, and Shakespeare's Works. The schedule is one of solid reading, but one would like to see the boy who would read its most serious items with joy, not as a task, but spontaneously. You get once in a generation a Millais as a tiny boy in socks and sash calmly taking his place in an art class side by side with students of middle age, and you have your rare Macaulay boys absorbed in philosophy and abstruse economics when they should be chasing a hoop or whipping a top. But for the most part they do not want, nor should receive the prizes which Macaulay considered proper for the very young equally with the adult.

BURIED TREASURE.

That is an interesting find which was made last week:—the casket supposed to have been presented by the King of France to Diana of Poitiers. Unless it has gone into the melting pot—which is more than likely—there is somewhere amassive gold cup which the Middle Temple Benchers presented to Charles I., and which he pawned for three thousand pounds. We should have heard of it before this, no doubt, were it still whole and undefiled In is curious how the treasure hunter bring to light his finds. As a rule, these finds, sensational as they seem in the sequel, have prosaic enough origins. A Jew called upon a well known art dealer and opened negotiations for a hidden work by Gainsborough. Together the two drove to a mean little slum in Seven Dials, where, in the midst of exquisite antique silver, stood the picture which, in the art dealer's eyes, lit up the whole place. Naturally the visitor thought the picture and other treasures he saw there were the proceeds of a burglary. Not a bit of it. The Jew had gone to a famous old place in Buckinghamshire where at a sale by auction he had matters practically to himself. Things were simply given away. Probably none but himself knew that the picture was a Gainsborough. At any rate he got it for six guineas.

AN HISTORIC SITE.

After eight and a half centuries Bishop's Stortford is to be resettled as a monastic centre. It was a thriving town long before the Normans conquered England. To safeguard its industries William the Conqueror built him a castle there, and gave it over to Maurice, Bishop of London, a name immortal as that of the founder of the St. Paul's Cathedral which stood for six centuries before fire consumed it. Maurice, in his dual character of prelate and baronial noble, was lord of Bishop's Stortford, and did himself very well there, as did several of his successors. The town became a hot-bed of strife between King John and the Pope of the period, and the King, to show that he did not care for the excommunication of his kingdom pitched out the prelates at Bishop's Stortford and in stalled laymen in their stead.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

According to measurements made at the Facutly of Sciences, Marseilles, at or about the sea-level, with the sun not more than 25 degrees from the zenith, the ighting effect at the sea-level, produced by the sun at its mean distance is about 100,000 times that of a decimal candle one metre distant. A decimal candle is given as the intensity of the Hefner standard photometric lamp multiplied by 1·13. Granting that the splendour of the solar disc is uniform, M Fabry, who communicated the results to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, infers that one square millimetre of it emits a luminous intensity which, after absorption by the atmosphere of the earth is equivalent to that of 1,800 candles. In reality the border of the disc appears less brilliant than the centre, so so that the above figure is a minimum. The electric are gives intensities of 150 to 200 candles per square millimetre.

M. Fabry also points out that the quantity of heat received from the sun under the conditions of the above measurements was 1 1-2 little calories (French units) per minute and per square centimetre. An easy calculation shows that the total energy in this radiation is 0·12 watts per candle, or, deducting the loss by absorption in passing through the atmosphere from 0·15 to 0·20 watts per candle.

Another discovery about radium is that it emits positive and negative electrions, or in other words, electricity. The positive and negative electrions can be separated by screens, for example, of glass and electric energy obtained.

M. Blondlot, in a paper to the Academic des Sciences, Paris, describes experiments to prove that compress ion confers on tempered steel, tempered glass, and other bodies. whose molecules are in a precarious condition of constraint, the power of emitting N rays.

Two French investigators, MM. Laveran and Mesnil, have discovered a new parasite (Protozoar), and more precisely, a new variety of Donovan's piroplasma in cases of Indian remittent fever. as far apart as Madras and Calcutta. It is possible that fevers of this kind, now considered paludian, are due to this parasite, which may be found in other tropical countries.

MM. Broca and Sulzer have discovered that the fatigue of the retina, caused by blue light accumulates in the retina, and takes a relatively long time to go away, even when the action of the light has been short. The same phenomenon exists for red light but to an infinitely less degree. In this observation, it may be remarked, we have perhaps the secret of the red (vermillion) and green (emerald) flashes observed by some persons when walking alongside a hedge through which the sunlight comes to the eye The retinal impression of red may leave the eye before that of green, and cause the two flashes.

In the volcanic district of the Puy de Dome Central France there are beds of natural brick formed by flows of lava over beds of clay. These brick beds are magnetised permanently, and it has occurred to MM David and Brunhes to measure the direction of magnetisation, because it might indicate the direction of the earth's lines of magnetic force at the epoch of the formation of the brick, They find that the declination of the magnetic lines of the brick are about 60 degrees from those of the earth now at the place and the inclination is about 75 degrees. The overlying lava seems to have much the same variation from the existing magnetic field or the earth

M. Nordman, astronomer of the observatory of Nice in a communication to the Astronomical Society of France touching the recent auroras, explains them by his hypothesis of Hertzian waves emitted by the sun, In doing so he pointed out that there are several species of auroras, some affecting the magnetic needle, others not. The former are marked by a violent agitation of their light and seem to be cosmical, the others shine tranquilly and appear to be of purely local origin. This distinction of auroras into cosmical and local phenomena by the way has already been made in the Romance of Electricity. As great auroras preceded the severe winter of 1870, Aide Fon. vielle suggests that the present winter may be rigorous and it is perhaps worth mentioning that a distinguished meteortogist recetly told the writer that he expected severe frosts in January.

"The International Sanitary Conference, which has been sitting in Paris since Oct. 18 has terminated and its result says the 'Sanitary Record' from an international standpoint is bound to be far reaching.... Various salutary modifications have been made in regard to precaution against plague, which, while facilitating international convenience, will, it is anticipated, give ample guarantees for public health. As an instance of the it may be mentioned that the period of surveillances has been reduced to one half, and will, in future, be five days instead of ten. It is interesting to note that these new stipulations will be duly impressed upon Turkey. . . . The Convention has provided special stipulations for those countries outside Europe, regulations controlling pilgrimages, and practical provisions relating to maritime sanitation, It is, moreover proposed to establish in Paris an International Sanitary Office on a similar basis to the existing International Bureau, of Weights and Measures. . . . The new sanitary legislature prescribes drastic measures for the destraction of rats on board vessels, where the state of health of these animals gives rise to suspicion, and if, after bacteriological examination, they are declared to be infected with plague bacilli, or even if there is unusual mortality amongst them, they are to be exterminated within a given time. The Congress throughout was characterised by good feeling and an entire absence of friction, and it is gratifying to know that; although the Powers concerned are known to differ on many important questions of international sanitary policy, a perfect understanding was arrived at. Great Britain was efficiently represented by Mr. de Bunsen, the First Secretary of the British Embassy in Paris; Dr. Thomson, of the Local Government Board; Dr. Clemow, of the Sanitary Council in Constantinople; Mr. Alban, British Consul at Cairo; and Surgeon-General Richardson, special delegate from British India; and from what we can gather their part in the deliberations was both substantial and tactful. Of the result of the Convention as a whole it is not too much to say that in providing these effective measures of prevention against cholera and plague it has conferred upon the world and upon international sanitation a boon which is incalculable."

The "obelisk of Mont Pelee is a pinnacle, of shaft of rock, rising to a height of over 1,000 feet above the mouth of the crater, and 5,000 feet above the sea. This extraordinary phenomenon has been gradually forced up from the crater, as a cork is forced out of a bottle by the pressure of gas iniside. When first examined it was only 295 feet above the lips of the crater and it seems to have risen even higher than it is now, It is of reddishbrown volcanic stone probably pumice lava and it is supposed that it formed the plug of the volcanic vent until the pressure below forced it upward.

Very pretty arborescent moss-like and flower-like figures have been obtained by Professor Leduc of the Ecole de Medicine Nantes. by photographing the electric discharge. The discharge is directed on the sensitive plate so as to produce the designs which may furnish motives for ornamentation. To this end the sensitive plate is thus prepared: in the dark room lit by red light a dry plate coated with gelatino-bromide of silver is covered with pasteboard from which the symmetrical lines of the design required are cut out. The plate is then sprinkled by means of a sieve with insulating powder such as sulphur or starch and the design is thus reproduced on the sensitive surface.

The pasteboard stencil is then removed and the plate is laid with its non-sensitive surface on a metallic leaf in communication with one of the poles of the generator of electricity. On the sensitive surface in the centre of the symmetrical design formed by the powder is placed a metal point communicating with the other poly of the generator. The differences of the poles likewise contribute in varying the results. The plate with the foil and point is now an electric condenser and the discharge with a dry plate gives unforeseen figures on the lines of the design. A Ruhmkorff coil or a static machine may be used to generate the discharge. The experiments are fascinating because of the pretty and unexpected patterns.

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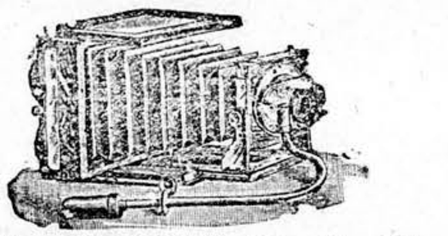

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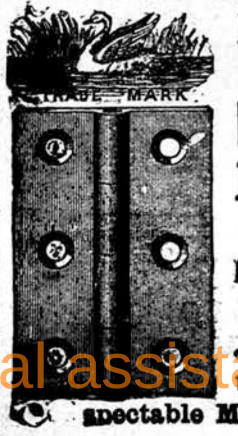

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An admirable Food for Children.
Giving them Strength and Vigour.
They like it, and thrive on it.

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WINCARNIS
A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.
Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.
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No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
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40 PRETTY DECORATED TEA SETS, Rs. 5-4.
50 FIVE PIECE TOILET SETS, USUAL PRICE, Rs. 5-14 NOW AT Rs. 4-4.
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CONSISTING OF TEA-POT, SLOP, BASIN, JUG, 2 CUPS AND SAUCERS.

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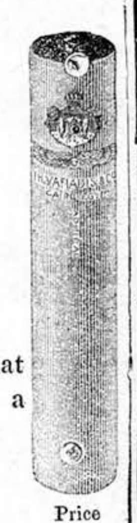
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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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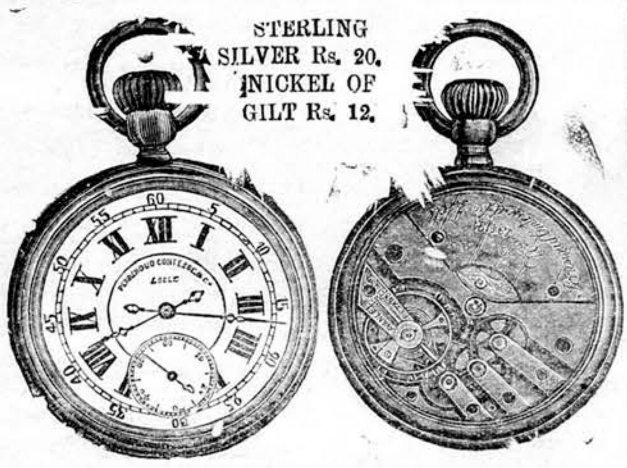
THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA FOR SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.


STERLING SILVER Rs. 20, NICKEL OF GILT Rs. 12.

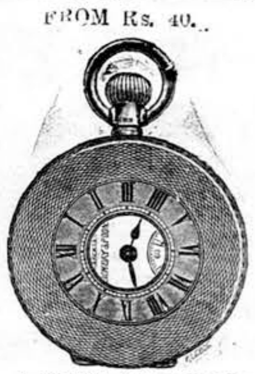
THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistant to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE WITH SPARE GLASS AND MAIN SPRING

FROM Rs. 40.



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Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
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18ct. Gold Crystal ...	"	150
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LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES GOLD AND SILVER:

Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong ever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET
Silver Rs. 32
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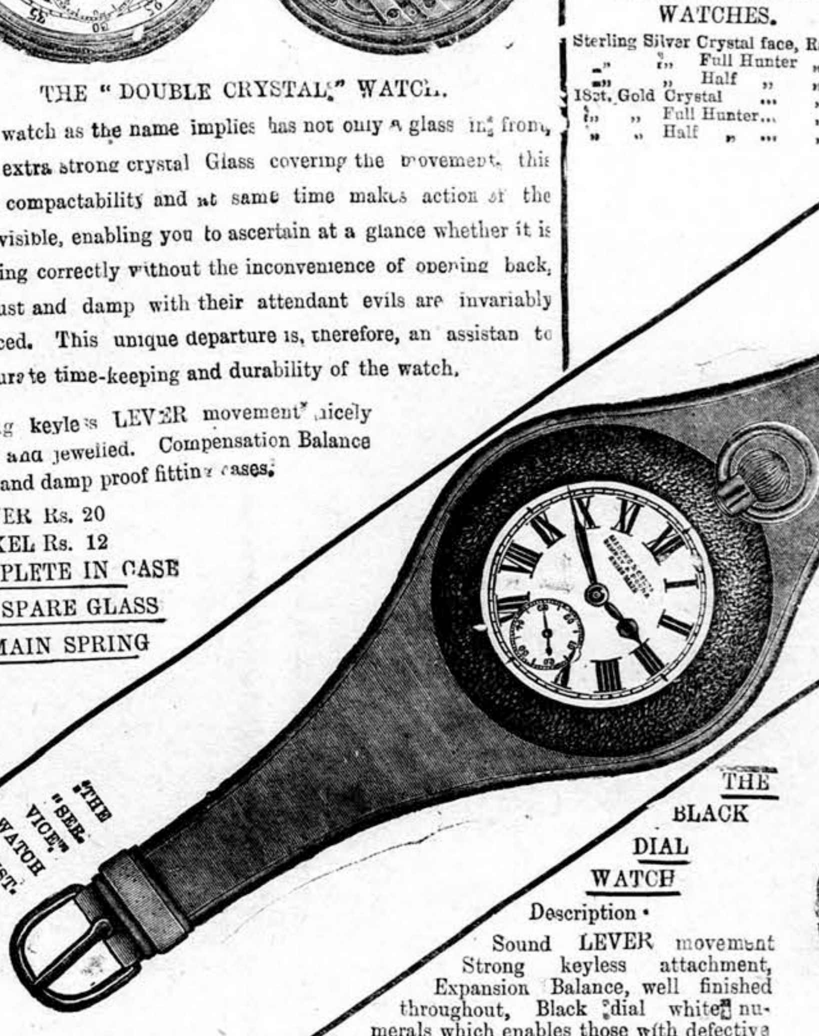
THE "SERVICE" WATCH WRISTLET

THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32,
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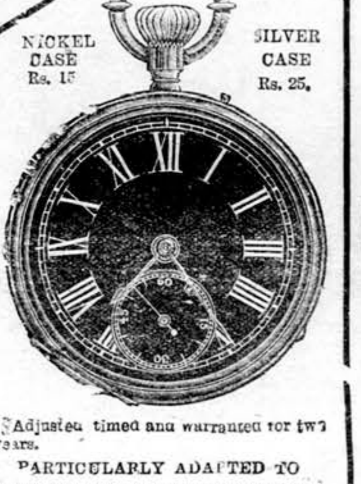
THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description.

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

Silver, Rs. 32
Nickel, Rs. 25

The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.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SILVER CASE Rs. 25.

Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

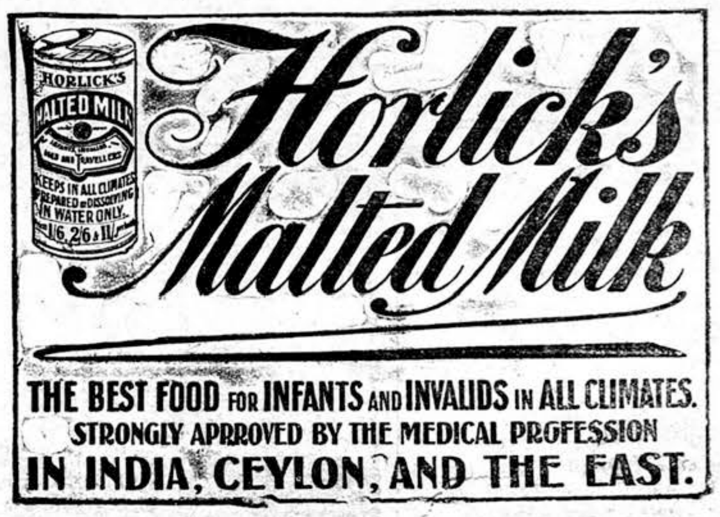
PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

NICKEL CASE, Rs. 10,
Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.

Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted, Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

MARCKS & CO., LD., PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS & DIRECT IMPORTERS. BOMBAY & POONA.



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